Volume 161 No. 18

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

May 5 1952

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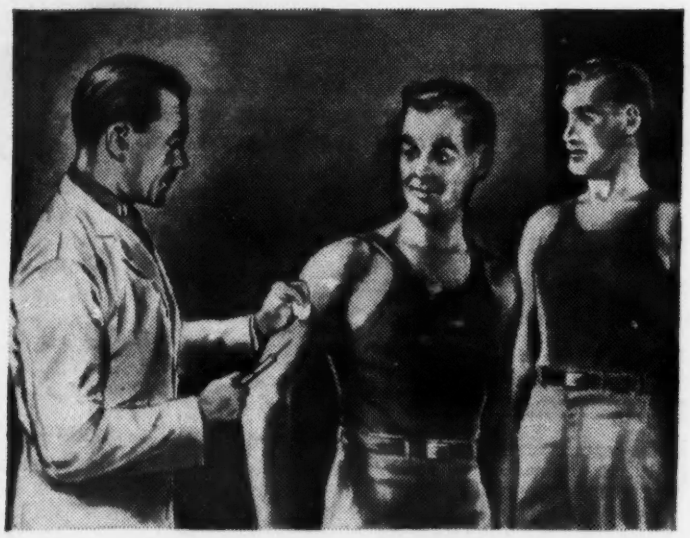

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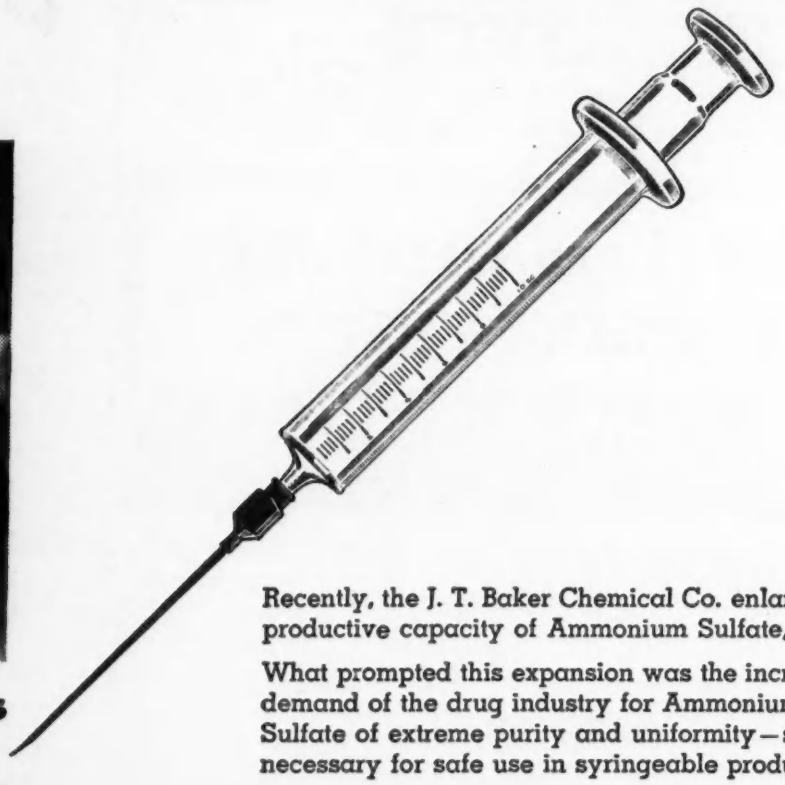

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 161 No. 18 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | May 5, 1952

Sebacic Acid Allocation Controls Are Removed

Allocation controls on sebacic acid were revoked April 30 according to an announcement made by O. V. Tracy, director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority.

The decontrol action is in line with NPA's policy of removing controls on any material as soon as it is apparent that the available supplies of such materials are sufficiently adequate to meet both civilian and military requirements, Mr. Tracy said. Protection of military requirements is assured because sebacic acid is subject to military DO (defense order) ratings under NPA regulation No. 2.

Controlled Since July

Sebacic acid was placed under allocation control July 1, 1951, because increases in old uses and development of new uses had created a shortage. Last week's action revoked the allocation procedures established at that time in schedule 7 to NPA order M-45. Under schedule 7, suppliers were required to obtain NPA authorization before filling orders and consumers were required to provide their suppliers with certified information on the end-use of the material.

Mr. Tracy said that an important and comparatively new use of sebacic acid is in the preparation of a special plastic type nylon which in turn is used for paint brush bristles and as jacketing of field wire used by the military. Plastic type nylon itself was withdrawn from allocation on January 15, 1952.

An older use of sebacic acid is as an intermediate in the preparation of monomeric esters which are useful as plasticizers. It is important in production of other plastic products because it makes the material moldable at lower temperatures and later keeps them from becoming hard or brittle. Sebacic acid polyesters are valuable in seam sealing and caulking compounds used to prevent leaks in aircraft gasoline tanks because of their high gasoline resistance.

Supplies Now Meeting Needs

As a result of increased production capacity, supplies of sebacic acid are now meeting current requirements. Proposed plans for the expansion of sebacic acid production are expected to take care of estimated future increases in demand for the material, Mr. Tracy said.

Soybean '51 World Output Reported Under 1950 Crop

World production of soybeans in 1951 is now estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 658,900,000 bushels. This is only 7,500,000 bushels short of the estimated record crop of 1950 which has been revised upward to 666,400,000 bushels, and 8,900,000 bushels larger than the preliminary forecast of last December. Prewar production amounted to 463,700,000 bushels.

The decline from 1950 is primarily the result of the decline in United States production from an all time high of 299,300,000 bushels to 280,500,000 bushels.

Steel Shipping Drums Use Order Rescinded

Revocation of M-75, the order restricting the sale, delivery, use and inventories of steel shipping drums was announced April 29 by the National Production Authority.

M-75 was issued July 6, 1951, to distribute critically short supplies of steel shipping drums and pails equitably. The order formerly limited the use of new shipping drums to an amount equal to 90 percent of the tonnage of such drums used in the year 1950. Inventories of new and used drums were limited to a forty-five-day supply. The order also prohibited the packing of forty-four products listed in schedule 1 in new or used drums.

Steel shipping drums will remain subject to the sixty-day inventory limitation of NPA regulation 1.

Customs Simplification Bill Opposed by Oil Crushers

Provisions of the customs simplification bill, H. R. 5505, proposing to convert the taxes levied on coconut, palm, and palm-kernel oils in the revenue act of 1934, into import taxes, were strongly opposed by representatives of the crushers at concluding hearings on the bill April 29 by the senate finance committee.

Testimony in opposition to section 22, which provides for converting the tax, came from John B. Gordon of the bureau of raw materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Ian Armstrong of El Dorado Oil Works, and V. A. Acer, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

The point of their argument was the great financial burden that would befall the crushers. The collection of the processing tax on the first domestic processing results in the factory consumer having to pay the processing tax, it was explained. This means responsibility for the payment of the tax is diffused over a wide area; whereas the collection of the tax at the port of entry would throw the burden upon the baker's dozen or so of copra crushers, coconut oil refiners, and distillers of fatty acids from crude coconut oil.

It was estimated that this small group would have to raise additional working capital in the amount of $18,600,000 over and above their current requirements.

Charcoal Ceilings Boosted

Producers of hardwood charcoal have been authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization to increase their ceiling prices 10 percent. The action is made effective May 10, and is covered by SR 101 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. OPS granted the increase after a survey showed that an adjustment was required by the "industry earnings standard."

Sulphur International Shortage Seen Continuing Through 1953

The International Materials Conference, in a report of its first year of operations made public last week, predicted that there would be no material improvement in the world sulphur situation either this year or in 1953. The agency said that while some production increase is to be expected this year and next, requirements for sulphur also are on the increase, with the net result that a shortage of approximately the same magnitude can be expected in 1953 as in 1952.

Total world production of sulphur for 1952 was forecast by IMC at 12,300,000 long tons, which would be about 500,000 long tons greater than in 1951. Requirements for sulphur this year, however, are estimated at 14,000,000 tons, leaving a deficit of around 1,700,000 tons. This deficit compares with a deficit of 1,272,000 tons for 1951, which the conference estimated when sulphur was placed under international allocation last year.

As regards the outlook for other basic materials in world-wide short supply, IMC had the following to say briefly:—

Cobalt—The forecast for 1952 shows an estimated production of primary metal, oxides and salts of 10,600 metric tons—an increase of approximately 33 percent over 1951. However, requirements have been reported as 17,500 metric tons. Therefore, it can be expected that cobalt will continue to be in short supply for the remainder of the year.

Copper—It is estimated that in 1952 mine production will reach 2,500,000 metric tons or an increase of 6 percent over 1951 and 10 percent over 1950. Refinery output is forecast as somewhat higher than the 1950 level, which exceeded that of 1951. Although some improvement in the Free World position of copper seems likely in the latter part of 1952, copper may well remain in short supply throughout the year.

Lead—The figures now available show mine and smelter production increases in 1951 over 1950, in the amounts of 74,000 and 14,000 metric tons, respectively. For 1952, it is estimated that mine and smelter production may be slightly higher than in 1951. Developments in recent weeks would indicate that availabilities will be adequate in 1952.

Manganese Ore—In 1952, it is estimated that mine production will increase 9 percent over 1951 to 1,745,000 metric tons, while requirements are stated to be 1,840,000 metric tons. Manganese ore is expected to be in easier supply in 1952.

Molybdenum—It is estimated that production in 1951 amounted to approximately 18,000 metric tons (metal content), as compared with 14,628 metric tons in 1950, an increase of 23 percent. Reqirements, however, were stated to be 35,000 metric tons, as against a consumption of 16,645 metric tons in 1950. Production increases are expected in 1952, although at a lower rate than in the case of tungsten. Molybdenum is likely to be in short supply during 1952 and for a further period thereafter.

Nickel—Figures for 1952 show an estimated production of 139,000 metric tons and stated requirements of 223,000 metric tons. This would indicate a continuance of the critical supply position for the remainder of 1952.

Tungsten—Production of tungsten for the first half of 1952 is estimated at 8,200

—Continued on page 83

Linseed Meal Makers Urge Rise in Ceiling

Members of the linseed products industry advisory committee met April 30 for the first time with the Office of Price Stabilization to discuss terms of a proposed tailored regulation for linseed meal. The industry presently prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Industry members asked the OPS for immediate release from what they termed a "starvation type of operation." They pictured a depressed market in linseed oil from which they gain much of their revenue, and some members expressed the belief that the price might drop still further.

Processors asked for an increase in their ceilings on linseed meal to put them more in line with producers of soybean meal. Ceilings for the latter competitive item were recently increased from $74 to $81 a ton.

OPS officials reminded committee members that the agency had granted the industry interim relief, effective last March 31, increasing their ceilings on linseed meal by $5.50 a ton. The industry men contended, however, that the advantages of this order, Supplementary Regulation 95 to GCPR, had vanished almost before its effective date. They ascribed this as being due to the drop in linseed oil prices and the increased ceilings permitted the soybean meal produce producers. OPS officials declined to commit themselves on possible future action, but promised to consider the industry's position at once.

Potash Salts Deliveries Higher in First Quarter

A total of 664,571 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 380,842 tons of K_2O was delivered during the first quarter of 1952 by the five major American producers, according to the American Potash Institute. This represents an increase of 6 percent in salts and K_2O over the corresponding period in 1951.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii consisted of 632,065 tons of potash salts equivalent to 360,636 tons of K_2O, as compared to 311,515 tons K_2O in the first three months of 1951. Muriate of potash predominated with 333,108 tons K_2O whereas 26,582 tons were delivered as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia, and 946 tons as manure salts.

Deliveries for chemical purposes totaled 29,694 tons of salts equivalent to 18,473 tons K_2O, a decrease of 23 percent in salts and K_2O under the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 2,811 tons of potash salts containing 1,733 tons a decrease of 42 percent K_2O under 1951.

Coal Chemicals Price Rule Extension Weighed

The Office of Price Stabilization May 1 accepted for consideration a proposal by coal chemicals, oven coke and tar processor industry representatives for a continuation of the regulation governing them beyond its present expiration date. The regulation, Supplementary Regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is slated to expire May 31.

The industry representatives proposed that it be continued with an open-end date, that is, no definite expiration date. Previous to the recommendation to continue SR 13, a discussion was held on a possible permanent regulation to supplant SR 13, but interest developed for the continuation, rather than the substitution.

OPS Extends Use Of Optional Pricing

Certain manufacturers who determine ceiling prices based on their GCPR ceilings rather than their base period prices may retain their GCPR ceilings where the price change is less than 1 percent, the Office of Price Stabilization announced May 1. The action is covered by amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 2, revision 1, under CPR 22 and by amendment 2 to Supplementary regulation 1, revision 1, under CPR 30. Both amendments were made effective May 6.

Under CPR 22 and CPR 30, manufacturers are given the option of retaining their ceilings established under GCPR if the ceilings determined under CPR 22 or CPR 30 result in a change of less than 1 percent. By the new amendments this same option and 1 percent rule may be used by manufacturers pricing under the supplementary regulations to CPR 22 and CPR 30.

Synthetic Rubber Record Set

Total production of all types of elastomers (synthetic rubbers) in 1951 was 2,003,000,000 pounds, the highest on record, the United States Tariff Commission reported last week in its preliminary statistics for the year. Production in 1951 was 71.8 percent larger than the 1,166,000,000 pounds reported for 1950, and slightly exceeded the previous record output of 1,904,000,000 pounds, reported for 1945. Sales in 1951 totaled 1,827,000,000 pounds, valued at $515,000,000, compared with 1,239,000,000 pounds, valued at $301,000,000 in 1950, an increase of 47.5 percent in quantity and 70.8 percent in value.

Production of cyclic elastomers in 1951, consisting entirely of the polybutadiene-styrene (GR-S or Buna S) type, was 1,561,000,000 pounds, or 94.5 percent greater than the 802,000,000 pounds reported for 1950. This type of elastomer is produced almost entirely in government-owned plants, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of automobile tires. Sales of GR-S elastomers in 1951 were 1,406,000,000 pounds, valued at $352,000,000, compared with 880,000,000 pounds, valued at $171,000,000, in 1950. In 1951, GR-S accounted for 77.9 percent of the total production of all elastomers.

Production in 1951 of acyclic elastomers, consisting of special-purpose types such as polybutadiene-acrylonitrile, polyisobutylene-isoprene, polychloroprene, and polyvinyl types amounted to 442,000,000 pounds, or 78,000,000 pounds more than the 364,000,000 pounds reported for 1950. Sales in 1951 were 421,000,000 pounds, valued at $163,000,000, compared with 359,000,000 pounds, valued at $131,000,000, in 1950. In 1951, as in previous years, the acrylic elastomer produced in the largest volume was the polyisobutylene-isoprene (GR-I or butyl) type. This elastomer is used almost entirely in the manufacture of inner tubes for automobile tires. Production of GR-I in 1951 amounted to 166,000,000 pounds, or 37.5 percent of the output of all acyclic elastomers.

US Tax Aid to New Chemical Expansions

Issuance of twenty-five more tax amortization certificates covering expansions in production in the area of the chemical industry, was announced by the Defense Production Administration April 30. The latest batch of certificates were among 177 issued by the agency during the period April 3 to 10 to all industries.

Included among the certificates for chemical production expansions was one issued to Cities Service Company, for the building of a plant at an estimated cost of $28,055,800 for production of synthetic ammonia, and four certificates to Esso Standard Oil Company, for plant expansions amounting to $14,733,000 for production of petroleum chemical products not further identified.

The product involved, the applicant company, plant location, the amount certified and the percentage allowed for rapid amortization is as follows:—

New Certificates Itemized

Acetylene and oxygen—Alaska Chemical Corporation, Fairbanks, Alaska, $75,000 certified, of which 45 percent was allowed.

Activated charcoal—Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., $445,000 certified, of which 75 percent was allowed.

Benzene—Eastern States Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., $554,097 certified, of which 90 percent was allowed.

Carbon tetrachloride—Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio, $1 300,000 certified, of which 45 percent was allowed.

Chemicals—Monsanto Chemical Company, Nitro, W. Va., $1,150,000 certified, of which 45 percent was allowed.

Chlorine—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., $2,600,000 certified, of which 40 percent was allowed.

Chlorine and caustic soda—Diamond Alkali, Pine Bluff, Ark., $200,000 certified, of which 70 percent was allowed and on another portion of the cost $114,865 was certified, of which 45 percent was allowed.

Cobalt-nickel compounds—Ceramic Color & Chemical Manufacturing Company, New Brighton, Pa., $50 324 certified, of which 60 percent was allowed.

Crude pyridin—Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., $508,328 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed.

Ethyl chloride—Shell Oil Company, Harris County, Tex., $2,645 000 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed, and on another portion of the cost $75,000 was certified, of which 15 percent was allowed.

Isobutane—Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Pe.tus, Tex., $161,400 certified, of which 90 percent was allowed.

Laminated plastics—St. Regis Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., $1,033,548 certified, of which 45 percent was allowed.

Limestone—Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company, Presque Isle, Mich., $1,384,568 certified, of which 35 percent was allowed.

Maleic anhydride—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Acton, Mass., $476,000 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed.

Manganese dioxide—Western Electrochemical Company, Henderson, Nev., $161,746 certified, of which 70 percent was allowed.

Oxygen—Burdett Oxygen Company of Cleveland, Huntington Park, Calif., $100,250 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed; Air Reduction Company, Shreveport, La., $66,110 certified, of which 60 percent was allowed.

Oxygen and nitrogen—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Houston, Tex., $681,200 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed; and a second project at Los Angeles, Calif., $1,704,-082 certified, of which 55 percent was allowed.

Petroleum chemical products—Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, La., $8,780,000 certified, of which 65 percent was allowed; on a

—*Continued on page 35*

Oil Land Leases in Mont., N. M., Miss., Mich. Offered

About 386 acres of public lands in Montana, New Mexico, Mississippi and Michigan will be offered for oil and gas leasing at three competitive bid sales to be held by the Bureau of Land Management this month and next, the Department of the Interior announced last week. Sale of the Montana lands, consisting of approximately 160 acres, will take place May 21. Bids on about 166 acres of New Mexico and Mississippi land will be opened May 28, while the Michigan land sale—a sixty-acre offering—will be held June 4. All three sales will get under way at 1 p.m., EST.

The Montana land is located in the Whitlash field, approximately thirty-six miles north of Chester, Liberty County, Mont. It is being offered in two parcels and bids must be submitted on each parcel separately, but no objection will be made to the award of both parcels to the same successful bidder.

The New Mexico-Mississippi offering consists of two parcels totaling 160 acres of land located in the geologic structure of the Lynch field, approximately thirty miles southwest of Hobbs, Lea County, N. M.; and one parcel of 6.24 acres located in the known geologic structure of the Sharon field, about seven miles north of Laurel, Jones County, Miss.

The Michigan land is located in the Cedar Creek field, undefined, in Montcalm County, Mich., about eight miles northwest of Muskegon. These lands are acquired lands of the United States and are offered as one parcel of sixty acres.

Mathieson Division Head

Fred J. Stock has been named general manager of the newly created intermediates division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, it was announced last Friday by Russell Hopkinson, vice-president and general manager of the organic chemical department. Mr. Stock goes to Mathieson from Chas, Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was vice-president in charge of sales for seven years.

Copper Allocations Fixed

Allocations of refined copper for May were set at 104,598 short tons by the National Production Authority May 1. This compares with 103,298 short tons for April. Allocations of copper and copper-base alloy scrap were fixed at 83,050 short tons during May, as against 75,400 short tons for April.

CCC to Continue Sale Of Farm Commodities

Government stocks of cottonseed oil, linseed oil, flaxseed, nonfat dry milk solids and dried whole eggs will continue to be offered for sale during May, it was announced May 1 by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Sales will be made to both the domestic and export market, but no differentials will apply, except in the case of cottonseed oil.

The agency announced that it is offering 60,000,000 pounds of bleachable, prime summer yellow cottonseed oil to the domestic trade at the market price, or 17¾ cents per pound, whichever is higher. Sales for export, however, will be at the market price. Other products being offered, for which the price is the same for both the domestic and export markets, are:—

Linseed oil, 198,000,000 pounds, and flaxseed, 145,000 bushels, offered at the market on date of sale; nonfat dry milk solids, 10,000,000 pounds of 1951 production, offered at 17 cents per pound, and 2,000,000 pounds of 1952 production, offered at 18 cents per pound; dried whole eggs of the 1950 pack, 1,000,000 pounds, offered at $1.03 per pound.

ADM Names J.T. Akehurst Oil Refining Superintendent

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed James T. Akehurst general superintendent of oil refining operations. For the past ten years, Mr. Akehurst has been superintendent of six ADM refineries producing fats and oils for the company's chemical products and foundry products division. Headquarters for both divisions are at Cleveland, Ohio.

In his new post, Mr. Akehurst will direct the operations of all ADM refineries, and will make his headquarters in Minneapolis.

Price Index Still Falling

Price index changes in chemicals, oils, and drugs were heaviest on the down side last week. The over-all index dropped 0.2 point and was 13.3 points lower than at the corresponding time last year. Of the ten major market divisions, botanical drugs, essential oils and protective coating indexes were down, in that order according to weight. Indexes for textile and leather chemicals, oils, fats, and waxes, and agricultural chemicals were higher, also in that order of influence.

Except for fifty-two changes in botanicals listed on page 85, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, lauric, 90%, 1c. per lb. (96).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (96).
Egg albumen, flake, 4c. per lb. (45).
Grease, choice, white, 3½c. per lb. (96).
Oil, coconut, Pacific coast, 3½c. per lb. (96).
N. Y., 3½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (96).
refined, ½c. per lb. (96).
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb. (96).
refined, ½c. per lb. (96).
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (96).
Peanut, crude, 1¾c. per lb. (96).
refined, 1¾c. per lb. (96).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (96).
refined, salad, tanks, ¼c. per lb. (96).
Superphosphate, normal, Baltimore, 4c. per unit of a-p-a- (46).

Prices Reduced

Acid, capric, ¾c. per lb. (96).
Caprylic, ¾c. per lb. (96).
Cottonseed, fatty, ½c. per lb. (96).
Soybean, fatty, ¾c. per lb. (96).
Antimony metal, 6c. per lb. (38).
Oxide, 5c. per lb. (91).
Sulphide, 4c. per lb. (38).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (91).
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, .014c. per lb. (91).
Red, .018c. per lb. (91).
Metal, 2c. per lb. (38).
White, basic carbonate, .016c. per lb. (91).
basic silicate, .009c. per lb. (91).
basic sulphate, .014c. per lb. (91).
Litharge, .019c. per lb. (91).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (71).
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ½c. per lb. (50).
Oil, castor, No. 1, Brazilian, 1c. per lb. (96).
Coconut, refined, ¾c. per lb. (96).
Geranium, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (87).
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (87).
Mustardseed, 1c.-1½c. per lb. (96).
Sassafras, artificial, 5c. per lb. (87).
natural, 20c. per lb. (87).
Orange, mineral, .018c. per lb. (91).
Potato starch, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (45).
Quicksilver, $6 per flask (38).
Shellac, lemon No. 1, ½c. per lb. (91).
Sodium antimoniate, 1½c. per lb. (38).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (96).
Theobromine, $1.25 per lb. (71).
Salicylate, 42c. per lb. (71).
With sodium acetate, USP, 45c. per lb. (71).
Sodio-salicylate, 40c. per lb. (71).
Wax, bees, African, 2c. per lb. (96).
Carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb. (96).
refined, 1c. per lb. (96).
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, .009c. per lb. (91).
leaded 50%, .0085c. per lb. (91).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 2, 1952	April 25, 1952	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
140.6	140.8	121.0	153.9

OPD Index Monthly Averages

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	144.7	153.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	141.5	154.3	154.9	135.2	119.9
April	141.0	154.5	152.3	134.9	115.5

US Signs Pact for Chrome Concentrates Output in Mont.

Deposits which contain about 80 percent of the nation's known chrome ore will be developed for the production of chrome concentrates, Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, announced April 28.

Under terms of a contract negotiated by DMPA with the American Chrome Company, whose main offices are in San Francisco, Calif., the company will develop, equip and put into production the Mouat Mines in Stillwater County, Mont. Production is expected to begin within a year, after which the company agrees to supply 900,000 tons of chrome concentrates during the ensuing eight-year period. Basic price to be paid for the product, which must contain at least 38 percent chromic oxide, is $34.97 per ton. Domestic production of chrome in 1951 amounted to 7,500 tons, while imports totalled 1,400,000 tons.

Monsanto Reassigns Three In Organic Chemicals Div.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has made three personnel changes in its organic chemicals division. Joe Cresce has been named plant manager at Nitro, W. Va. Carl E. Pfeifer has been made plant manager of the Monsanto-operated, government-owned operation at Muscle Shoals, Ala., effective June 1. L. L. Johnson will succeed Mr. Pfeifer at the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis as one of three general superintendents.

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Tungstated Pigments Get Ceiling Increase

Effective May 10, manufacturers of tungstated pigments will be allowed to increase their ceiling prices by 55 cents per pound, under an order, amendment 6 to Supplementary Regulation 7 to CPR 22, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The authorization is in line with the OPS industry "product standard," announced April 22, which requires that the ceiling price for a particular product be high enough to cover the average total cost of producing and distributing that product.

OPS said that sodium tungstate, the raw material for the manufacture of tungstated pigments, went up in price from $2.25 to $3.15 per pound last year. As a result of this cost increase, the pigment makers have suffered a loss on the product.

Overall earnings of the industry, nevertheless, are above the minimum set forth in the "industry earnings standard," and, therefore, it is not entitled to an upward adjustment on that score. However, since a study shows that the industry is in a loss position on this particular product, OPS said an increase in the ceilings for tungstated pigments is authorized to permit the makers to recover their average total cost of production.

Tungstated pigments are manufactured by about twenty-five multi-line firms and have a current annual sales volume of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The net amount of sodium tungstate used in the making of tungstated pigments varies from 50 to 100 percent of the total dry weight of these compounds. The industry has asserted that, on the average, production of a pound of tungstated pigment requires a pound of sodium tungstate.

Carbide Has New Grade Of Dimethylethanolamine

A new low-priced, industrial grade of dimethylethanolamine has been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York. Offered at 52.25 cents per pound (of concentrated amine) in tankcar quantities, the new material, dimethylethanolamine, 70 percent, is a 70 percent solution of the amine in water priced to meet the needs of manufacturers of ion exchange resins, wetting agents, and textile assistants, and other industrial users. The company will continue to supply the pharmaceutical grade to those who require an anhydrous material.

Grace Plans to Construct New Ammonia-Urea Plant

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has announced plans for the construction in the very near future of an ammonia-urea plant somewhere in the middlewest. The plant, which is expected to cost an estimated $20,000,000 to build, will have a daily capacity of 250 tons. The unit will synthesize the ammonia from natural gas and part of this ammonia will be converted to urea.

CSC Vice-President

Sydney T. Ellis has been named a vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. His principal responsibility in his new post will be in connection with the company's expansion and development program. During the past year Mr. Ellis served as assistant to the president, in which capacity he will continue.

W. C. Hardesty Completes Canadian Fatty Acids Plant

W. C. Hardesty Company, New York, has announced completion of a new plant for the production of hydrogenated fatty acids and glycerides at New Toronto, Ont. The new unit, built at an estimated cost of $100,000 and reputedly the first in Canada, includes the latest in hydrogenation equipment. Similar to the company's Dover, Ohio, plant, the new unit is designed to be operated completely by one man. Progress of the entire reaction is automatically recorded on a centrally located control panel from which all process variables may be controlled, he stated.

Many new products are possible with the equipment it was said, among them 12-hydroxy stearic acid, now used only in experimental batches because of its high price. Also materials such as partially hydrogenated fats and fatty acids for specialized industrial uses are being considered.

Sterling Drug Elects Walker Ass't Secretary

Election of Jack H. Walker as assistant secretary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has been announced by James Hill, jr., chairman and president. Mr. Walker has been associated with Sterling during the past seventeen years. His election to the corporate post follows his recent appointment as chief accountant at the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a Sterling division. He joined the chemical firm in July, 1935, and developed the company's present cost accounting procedures.

Chemicals Availability Situation Eases Appreciably, DPA Reports

All categories of basic materials, except metals and miscellaneous, have shown a "marked easing" in supply since the first week in March, the Defense Production Administration said April 30 in releasing issue No. 6 of the "List of Basic Materials and Alternates.'

The publication is compiled of DPA's conservation division in collaboration with various materials and statistical groups of DPA, industry divisions of the National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, and the office of materials resources, Munitions Board. Published bymonthly as a guide to government, industry and the military in purchasing materials and in the use of alternates and substitutes for materials in short supply, it lists those which are critical and those relatively easy to obtain for civilian use or production.

A marked easing was reported in all categories except metals and miscellaneous materials. Under metals, both lead and zinc were said to be freer. Otherwise, DPA said, easier items were about balanced by those which have tightened. Consistent softening of chemicals was seen to reflect lessened demand, partly seasonal. Under miscellaneous materials, changes were reported minor, except for certain grades of rubber.

Three Groups Defined

The list classifies about 400 items into three groups. Group 1 lists those materials which are insufficient for military and civilian demands. It includes an asterisked group termed most critical. Group 2 is composed of materials which are in approximate balance with military and civilian demand. Group 3 includes those materials in fair-to-good supply. Use of these materials as alternates for those in the other two groups is uged wherever possible.

Chemicals appearing on the list for the first time are alkyl phenol resins, betagammapicoline, isonicotinic acid, zinc chloride and zinc ammonium chloride, all in group 1. In addtion, wool grease makes its first appearance—in group 1 of the miscellaneous category.

Chemicals Easier in Main

The changing chemical supply picture brought a notable easing. With the exception of monochlorotrifluorethylene, which went from group 2 to group 1, all other changes were toward freer supply. Basic lead carbonate, chlorine, hexylresorcinol, lead arsenate, red lead oxide, litharge, orthophosphoric acid, phosphate plasticizers, phosphorus resorcinol, resorcinol resins and styrene moved from group 1 to group 2.

Nicotinic acid moved from group 1 to group 3. Shifting from group 2 to group 3 were acetic acid, anilin, anthraquinone

—Continued on page 33

Pennsalt of Wash. Appoints DesMarais Sales Manager

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington has named Hubert A. DesMarais general sales manager. Mr. DesMarais, formerly Pacific coast sales manager for the General Dyestuff Corporation, with headquarters in San Francisco, Calif., will locate at Pennsalt of Washington's office in Tacoma, Wash.

Hubert A. DesMarais

Mr. DesMarais came to Portland, Ore., in 1932 to open and manage the first General Dyestuff office there. In 1937 he was appointed Pacific coast sales manager for the concern. Previously he had been technical and sales representative on dyestuffs and chemicals for paper board and pulp mills in New England. Before joining General Dyestuff Mr. DesMarais was in the production department of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass.

British Plant for Davison Catalyst in Full Production

Full scale production of petroleum cracking catalysts has been reached in the plant built by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., an affiliate of Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd., at Warrington, England, according to reports received last week by R. L. Hockley, executive vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation of Baltimore, whose processes are being used in the plant.

The plant is expected to produce at the rate of more than 10,000 short tons of catalyst a year, sufficient to process about 90,000,000 barrels of petroleum, based on average refinery use of cracking catalyst. The development was brought about through agreements with Davison and with five important oil companies which will use the catalysts in their refinery operations—Esso Petroleum Company, Ltd., Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., Shell Refining & Marketing Company, Ltd., Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and Bahrein Petroleum Company, Ltd.

US Firm Gets MSA Dollar Guarantee for Italian Plant

An industrial guaranty contract has been signed by the Mutual Security Agency with the National Aluminate Corporation under which the company will be assured of converting its receipts from a plant now being built in Italy into United States dollars.

The plant, a wholly owned subsidiary of National Aluminate Corporation, is located at Cisterna, Italy, and will produce chemicals to prevent scale formation, corrosion and foaming in steam boilers. Production is expected to begin this month.

Biggers Heads Plaskon

Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company will come under the direct executive supervision of John D. Biggers, president, as a result of the recent retirement of D. H. Goodwillie, former executive vice-president who has heretofore directed its activities, it was announced last week. At the same time W. W. Knight, jr., general manager of Plaskon, has been named a member of the management policy committee of Libbey-Owens-Ford.

Shell Chemical Buys Julius Hyman & Co.

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has completed arrangements to purchase the stock of Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Colo., and has concluded an agreement with the Velsicol Corporation of Chicago for world-wide rights to aldrin and dieldrin, it was announced April 30 by Jan Oostermeyer, Shell chemical president.

Shell Chemical has marketed aldrin and dieldrin ever since their commercial introduction in 1950, at which time they were manufactured by the Hyman company. On March 17, 1952, however, following lengthy litigation, a court order granted patent rights to the insecticides to Velsicol (OPD, 3-24-52).

Julius Hyman & Co. will continue to be operated under its present name, Mr. Oostermeyer said. "We expect not only to continue production of aldrin and dieldrin," he added, "but also to accelerate developments of new products."

Rohm & Haas Elects Henrich Vice-President

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has elected Vincent C. Henrich a vice-president. Mr. Henrich is manager of the company's plant in Houston, Tex.

He joined the company in 1922 as a chemist in the company's Bristol, Pa., plant. He was later transferred to the Bridesburg plant where he served in various capacities in supervising production, safety and personnel. In 1939 Mr. Henrich returned to the Bristol plant as production superintendent. When Rohm & Haas bought a plant in Knoxville, Tenn., and converted it to plastic operations in 1942, Mr. Henrich was made manager. In 1946, when the company decided to build a plant in Houston for production of hydrogen cyanide and intermediates he was named manager of operations there, and has continued in this capacity since the plant was completed in 1948.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Office of International Trade is reminding exporters that they are required to supply detailed information on the end use of the goods covered by their export license applications. This information must be based on the exporter's own knowledge of his foreign customer's needs and intentions and must be included in the export license application. This applies to exports to all destinations.

The exporter's statement on end-use is in addition to the end-use statement he is required to obtain directly from his foreign customer for certain shipments of US goods to areas outside the Western Hemisphere. The fact that an exporter has obtained such an end-use statement from his ultimate consignee or purchaser and attached it to his export license application does not relieve the exporter of his responsibility to submit whatever information he may have on the end-use of the shipment.

If the exporter has no information in addition or contrary to that submitted by his foreign customer, he may state in his license application that his customer's end-use statement is true and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief. A mere reference to his customer's statement, as "see attached consignee (and purchaser) statement," is not acceptable.

In the past, OIT has, on occasion, approved applications containing such references, on the assumption that the applicants were certifying, in effect, that the accompanying statements were true and complete.

In accepting these incomplete applications, OIT took into consideration the fact that the procedure for obtaining end-use statements from foreign importers was comparatively new. The agency does not feel that this excuse should still be accepted and in the future export license applications lacking a detailed end-use statement by the exporter will be returned without action.

Philippines Pesticides Plans

The Mutual Security Agency, formerly the ECA or Economic Cooperation Administration, is alerting the pesticide producers and suppliers to the possibilities of a considerable market for their products being opened up in the Philippines this year. Word comes to the agency that the Philippines are planning an extensive pest control and rat eradication program to increase the net yield of its agricultural industry.

The purchase of fungicides, insecticides

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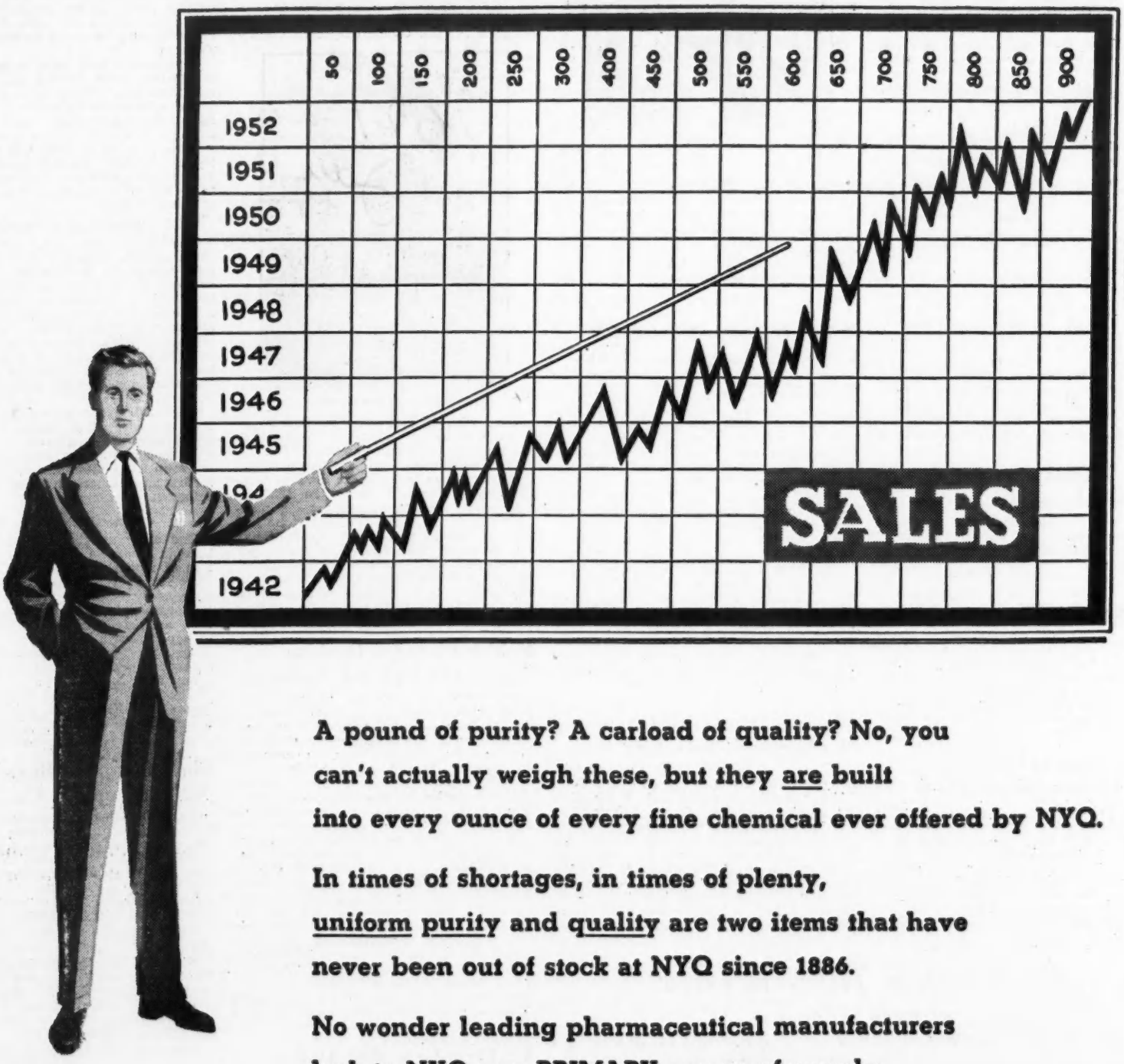

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, spring meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., May 14-15.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 7-8.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Pest Control Operators Association, annual conference, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, May 12-14.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, June 11; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, May 4-8.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25-28.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25; semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington hotel, Pasadena, Calif., May 5-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 26-28.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 19-21.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Lime Association, annual convention, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 8-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, May 14; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Party Scheduled May 14

The Chemical Bureau Alumni Association will hold a cocktail party May 14 at 6 p.m. in the Washington room of the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., Frank E. Bennett, chief of the drugs, solvents and detergents branch of National Production Authority's chemical division, has announced.

SAACI Luncheon May 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a luncheon meeting May 15 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be Howard Rushmore, of the New York Journal American, who will speak on "Communism and Espionage in the United States." The luncheon is free for members; guests will be charged $5.

Mediterranean Olive Oil Output at Record

Olive oil production from the 1951 olive crop in the principal producing countries of the Mediterranean basin now appears to have surpassed the preliminary forecast of last December, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Latest estimates available indicate a possible all-time high of 1,500,000 short tons.

The agency said that this is about two and one-half times the revised estimate for 1950 of 621,000 tons and 80 percent larger than the 1940-44 average. These estimates represent the total oil pressed, including allowances for consumption in producing areas for countries reporting only commercial production.

The most significant aspect of this season's olive oil outturn is Spain's bumper crop, now estimated at around 770,000 tons or one-half the total Mediterranean output. This is probably the largest volume of oil ever produced in Spain. It will provide amply for domestic requirements of edible oils without the importation of seed oils to compensate for olive oil exports. Moreover, it also will allow Spain to carry over an adequate reserve and still have far more oil for export than has ever been shipped in a year.

Sharp increases in olive oil production from 1950 also occurred in Italy, which produced over 20 percent of the 1951 total; in Greece and Portugal, which together accounted for 17 percent; and in France. North African production was up 20 percent from 1950, despite a sharp decrease in Libya. Middle Eastern production maintained approximately the 1950 level as the decrease in Turkey's output was counterbalanced by the increases in Syria and Lebanon.

MCA Semi-Annual Parley November 25 in New York

The second semi-annual meeting and winter conference of the Manufacturing Chemists Association will be held on November 25 at the Statler hotel, New York. The one-day meeting will be devoted to panel discussions of current problems facing the chemical industry and will be climaxed with a banquet featuring a prominent speaker.

Program arrangements are under the chairmanship of John E. McKeen of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by H. W. Fisher, Enjay Company, New York; D. S. Frederick, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, and J. Oostermeyer, Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

DCAT to Hear Gov. Lodge At Spring Luncheon Meeting

Gov. John Lodge of Connecticut will be the guest speaker at the spring luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held June 11 at the Astor hotel, New York. Lloyd I. Volckening, chairman of the section activities committee, in making the announcement stated that the subject of the governor's address would be published at a later date.

Corn Products Vice-Pres.

Dr. Henry L. Cox has been elected vice-president in charge of the chemical division of Corn Products Refining Company at Argo, Ill. Before joining Corn Products in 1944, he had been associated with several major food and industrial concerns, and with the Mellon Institute. During World War II, on loan from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Dr. Cox served with the Rubber Reserve Corporation in Washington, D. C.

Oil Chemists Elect James President for '52 Term

E. M. James, technical adviser to the board of Lever Brothers Company, New York, was installed as the new president of the American Oil Chemists' Society last week at its forty-third annual meeting, held at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex. The installation followed a mail ballot by the society earlier this year.

Procter Thomson, associate director in charge of process standards, chemical division, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, took office as vice-president. T. H. Hopper, head of the analytical and physical division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., and J. J. Vollertsen, retired chief of chemical research development for Armour & Co., Chicago, succeeded themselves as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

E. M. James

Leading off with technical discussions, Warren H. Gross, associate director of research, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., reported that the soybean processing industry has now converted predominantly to solvent extraction, and that the cottonseed and linseed industries, although with some difficulty, are also abandoning pressing in favor of solvent extraction.

Several new processes have been developed, he said, aimed at minimizing the dangers of employing flammable solvents for extraction. In these, chlorinated hydrocarbons have replaced naphtha. Trichloroethylene, he pointed out, has been in particularly wide use in small soybean mills. However, several epidemics of cattle deaths were in the speaker's opinion traceable to the feeding of the resultant meal. Investigations are under way, he added, to determine the cause of this toxicity and to establish possible preventative measures.

O. K. Neville, chemistry division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., pointed to the remarkable growth in the use of isotopic technics during the past five years. The opportunity to use

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AEC Sets Up Industrial Development Office in D.C.

An office of industrial development, headed by Dr. William L. Davidson, formerly director of physical research of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been established by the Atomic Energy Commission in its Washington headquarters. M. W. Boyer, AEC general manager, said that the purpose of the new office would be to aid in the administration of the industrial participation program — involving studies of power generation—and to expand the areas in which all types of industry may find an interest in the national atomic energy program.

WHO Session Opens Today

The World Health Assembly, legislative organ of the World Health Organization, opens its fifth annual session today in Geneva, Switzerland. Delegates from most of the seventy-nine member states of WHO will participate in the three-week meeting. The business of the assembly will revolve around a review of the work accomplished by WHO in 1951, the drafting of a program and a budget for 1953, and consideration of a number of technical matters related to the work of the organization.

SCI Meets July 7-12

The seventy-first annual meeting of the Society of the Chemical Industry will be held in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 7 through 12, it was announced last week.

Glycerin 1955 Output Target Is Announced

An expansion goal for glycerin—natural and synthetic—which would bring the annual production capacity of the industry to 278,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, an increase of 53,000,000 pounds over 1951 capacity, was announced April 28 by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements.

DPA said the capacity to produce natural glycerin is already greater than this goal, but explained that natural glycerin production is limited to less than this amount by the amount of available raw material, which is a by-product of the manufacture of soap, detergents and fatty acids. As a result, attainment of the goal will depend mainly on an expansion of synthetic glycerin capacity.

The largest industrial demand for glycerin is in the production of alkyd resins and ester gums primarily for surface coatings, which accounts for almost 30 percent of the total available supply. Requirements for tobacco, explosives and cellophane amount to about 12 percent each; foods, beverages, cosmetics, drugs and pharmaceuticals, require roughly another 12 percent.

The defense emergency will increase the demand for glycerin to about 40,000,000 pounds above normal, DPA said. Military propellants, cannon and rocket powders will account for much of the increase. Other requirements will be for paint resins, industrial explosives, cellophane, corks and gaskets.

Photographic Society Opens Technical Parley August 12

Five days of research papers, demonstrations, and discussions of many aspects of the science, technique, and application of photography have been scheduled by the Technical Division of the Photographic Society of America for the society's New York convention at the New Yorker hotel from August 12 through 16.

The first day of the convention will be devoted to a symposium on photography in medicine and biology, to be presented by a group of leading workers in the application of photographic techniques to medical and biological research, clinical practice, and medical education. A symposium on photography in engineering and science will occupy the following day. Open forum discussion will be part of both symposia.

High light of the technical division's program is planned to be a lecture-demonstration, "Creative Directions in Color Photography," on the evening of August 15, representing the results of an investigation by Ralph M. Evans of Eastman Kodak Company into the basic psychological principles involved in the creative act of making a photograph and the perceptual act of looking at the result.

PAD Prohibits Petroleum Product Deliveries in East

A prohibition was placed on deliveries of certain petroleum products to resellers or large-volume consumers in the east holding more than a ten-day supply in inventory by the Petroleum Administration for Defense May 1 in an order growing out of the strike of the petroleum industry workers.

Products covered by the order (PAD No. 5) are automotive gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, diesel fuel and residual fuel oil. In the case of deliveries to gas, water and electric utilities in the east, the prohibition applies when inventory exceeds fifteen days.

The states affected are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia.

Military Fuels Conference In San Francisco May 12

The military fuels general advisory committee to the Petroleum Administration for Defense will hold its first meeting May 12 in San Francisco, Calif., it was announced April 30. The agenda items include a discussion of accomplishments under PAD order No. 1, which restricted the use of tetraethyl lead in automotive gasoline, as well as a review of the tetraethyl lead reserve stock program. The meeting will also review the aviation gasoline supply situation and the program for expansion of alkylation facilities.

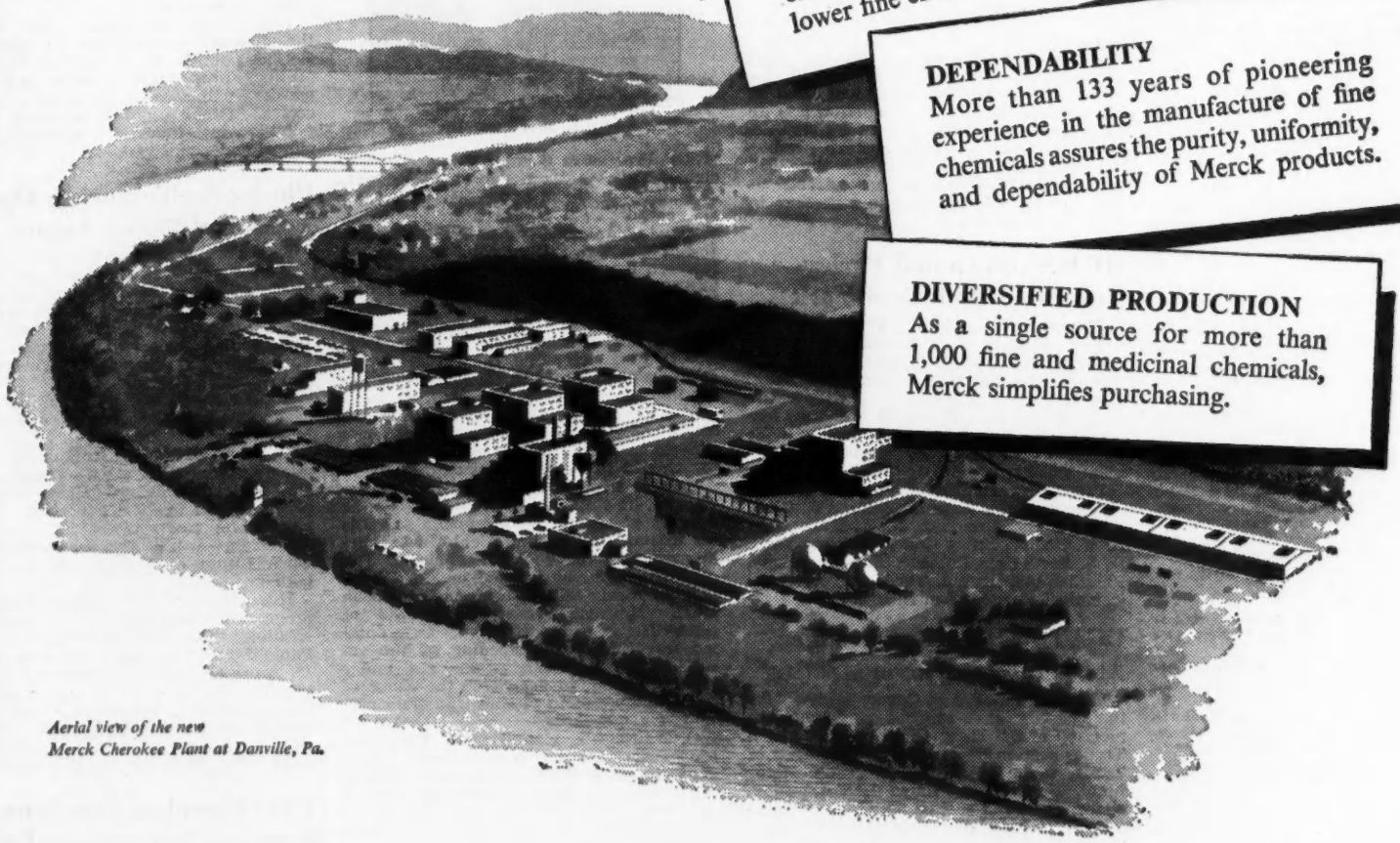
Key Facts about Merck Service

Ever-expanding Manufacturing Facilities From Coast to Coast Give Merck the Capacity to Meet Your Tonnage Requirements

CONTINUOUS RESEARCH
Merck research brings new and profitable chemicals . . . uncovers new processes that lower fine chemical costs to you.

DEPENDABILITY
More than 133 years of pioneering experience in the manufacture of fine chemicals assures the purity, uniformity, and dependability of Merck products.

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION
As a single source for more than 1,000 fine and medicinal chemicals, Merck simplifies purchasing.



Aerial view of the new Merck Cherokee Plant at Danville, Pa.

For Fine Chemicals—Look First to Merck

ANTIBIOTICS	CITRATES	MAGNESIUM SALTS	THEOBROMINE
BISMUTH SALTS	EPHEDRINES	QUININES	THEOPHYLLINES
BROMIDES	IODIDES	SALICYLATES	VITAMINS
CAFFEINE	IRON SALTS	SULFONAMIDES	ZINC SALTS

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ 26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½ .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½ .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - 12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ .10
Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo, lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 2.40 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms, c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb 36½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36
Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44 —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼ .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran, fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 26½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. 27½ —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms, c.l. lb. 27½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb 24½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb 25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .17 .18¼
double dist., dms lb. .18½ .19¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1000- .1125
double dist., dms lb. .1050- .1175
Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms, c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.39 —
ret. dms, c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.38 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 —
Imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. 1.15 - 1.25
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .31 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb .90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs, works lb 14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ —
tanks, works lb. .33½ —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 —
Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l., works lb 14½ .22
90%, cbys, c.l. works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. 14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —
Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.98 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .065 - —

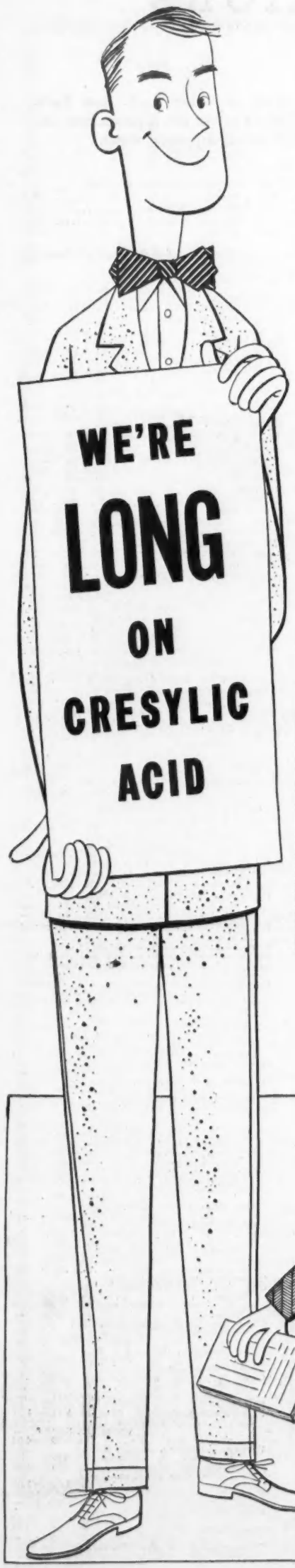
Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
				NF.	National Formularly
		dextro	dextrorotatory		
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod	producer
		ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
Be.	Baume			pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles			refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	reg	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
		gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground		
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
		imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
		indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	lacq,	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
com'l	commercial	liq	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure				
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w.	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
J, bbls, works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ 22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .25½- .27
60%, dms lb. .18¾ .19¼
Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2040- .2090
water-white, dms lb. .2340- .2390
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb 37 .38
Malic, dms lb .50 —
Mandelic, NF, dms, 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic dms works lb .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb 1.40 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾ 24¾
tech., flake 96-97% dms lb. .20¼ .21¼
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 33.00
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. 11¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14¾- .16
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼ .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .62 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech., dms, 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).



Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
small dms	lb.	.81	.87
tech., bbls	lb	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.259	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works	gal.	.36	—
whse.	gal.	.504	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.35	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	.94
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	.94½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.11½	.12¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.11	.12¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.10½	.11¾
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼	.14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	63	75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	3.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	—
96-100%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb	09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis •	lb	14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09¼	.10½
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.10½	.11¾
Tannic, NF USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb	1.51	1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
small dms	lb.	.49	.55
imported, bgs	lb.	.36	.40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Trichloracetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms.	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.35
Root, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb	43	—
ACTH, bots.	gm.	40.00	—
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb	.22	.24
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).			
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	1.50	1.52
powd., bbls	lb.	1.54	1.56
tech, cryst., bbls	lb.	1.00	1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, solub.e).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E Miss	lb.	21	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Miss	lb.	22	—
tanks, frt alld. E. of Miss	lb.	19	—
fermentation, refd., 126-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132° C., dms. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.80
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	.29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.30¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	.28
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb	12¾	.14¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.20¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.22¾
tanks, works	lb.	.15	.20¼
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.72	.95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	1.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.87	—
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.91	.96
tanks, dlvd. same basis	gal.	.75	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	.88
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.76
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.92	.97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.76
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.92	.97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.76
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.86	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	.95
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.74
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.86½	.87
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90½	.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.74½	.75
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies	gal.	.87	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.75
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.34½	1.48½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38½	1.57½
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.22½	1.36½
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.82½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	.97½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.76½	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.84½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.88½	.93½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.72½	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.89½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.93½	.98½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61½	77½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	.97½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.82	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.86	20.91
tanks, same basis	gal.	20 70	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	87	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	91	.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	.75
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies.	gal.	21.94	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.98	22.03
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.82	—
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	.17½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	.18½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	.15½
Iso-octyl, dms. c.l., works	lb.	29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	26¼	—
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5050	.5225
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5550	.5640
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	—
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾	.53
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾	.58
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾	.41
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	.56¾
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	60	.61
tanks, dlvd	gal.	43	—
Lauryl, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol, normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.57	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.72½	76
smaller lots works	lb.	.77½	.81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.49½	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	42½	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	40	—
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly N. Y	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15	—
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.93	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—

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Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works lb. 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kegs lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .39½- .49½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0425- .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs., dlvd lb. .17 —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. 26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.85 - —

Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24

Ammonium chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .83
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N., bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .14 —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ton. 54.50 —
bulk, works ton. 51.50 - —
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 103% basis lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19¾ 30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ 31⅛
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL
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WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.

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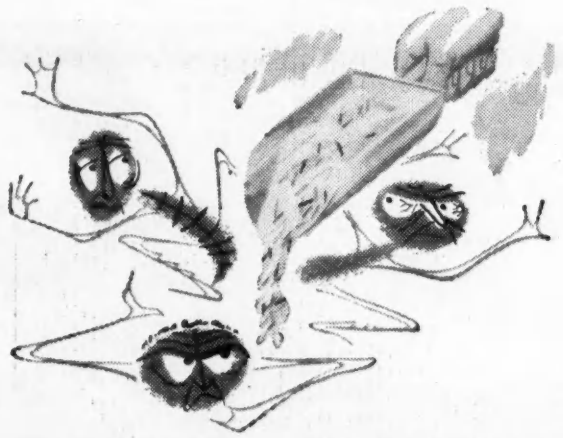
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .50 - .60
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .80 - —
Czech, ogs lb. .13½- .14
Mexican bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, dms lb. .26 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .44 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .44½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works lb 37¾- .52
solution, chys. lb. 29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) 40.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 5K, c.l., 20 tons, mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 66.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.00 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works bgs. ton. 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - .21
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton 190.00 - 200.00
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls lb. .40 - .45
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., chys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .015 - .020
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- .0400
Benzidine, base, bbls. lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 10.25 - 10.95
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lt. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —



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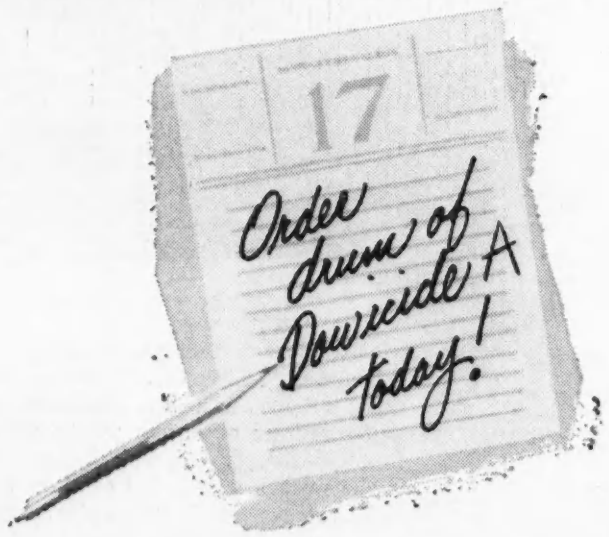

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1. In textiles they protect sizing solutions from decomposition by bacterial attacks.
2. They protect leather during the salt curing, soaking, brining, chrome tanning, and sammying processes, as well as the coating and finishing materials.
3. In pulp and paper they protect lap stock from mold, increase felt life, and control slime.

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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb .25 .30
root, bls lb. .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark bls lb .75 .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton 84.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92.00 —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.52
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb .45 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb 3.90 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 4.80 - 4.82

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluedag, root, bls lb. .50 .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton. 75.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton. 80.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton. 60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton. 74.50 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 120.25 —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 125.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 67.50 —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.75 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 109.50 —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 114.50 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton. 134.00 —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.75 —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 88.50 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 108.00 —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho cns., dms., works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 —
powdered bgs lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
raw American bgs. same basis lb. .06¼ .06¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb. .06½ .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene cyls refinery lb. .22 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .30¾
tanks same basis lb. .15¼ - .28
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate refd., dms. l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.55 —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.25 —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 5.75
synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 7.72 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾ —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 .12

(Watch for Changes)

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SAVE AS MUCH AS 50%
. . . MORE in some cases

QUANTITIES RANGE UP TO SEVERAL CARLOADS

Inquiries should state quantities required

Acetic Anhydride
Alumina Hydrate, lt. Westvaco
Alumina Hydrate, heavy, Penn Salt
Ammonium Bromide
Ammonium Sulfate CP
Aniline Oil
Aroclor #1270, Monsanto
Beckamine P613-40
Bleaching Powder
Caffeine, anhydrous
Caffeine-Sodium Benzoate, Mallink't
Calcium Titanate
Calomel
Cellulose Acetate in Diacetone
Cetyl Alcohol, DuPont
Cinchonine (Alkaloid & Sulfate)
Cinchonidine (Alkaloid & Sulfate)
Copper Oxide, blk
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dicyclohexyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Acetophenone
Dimethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Lactate
Formic Acid 85%
Formaldehyde
Halowax #1659 black
Isobutyl Methacrylate Polymer
Lead Stearate

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Cadmolith Orange
Cadmium Sulphide Orange
Carbon Black, with accelerator
Chrome Green, extra lt., Imperial
Fast Blue 48 G 05, Ansbacher
Green Lake PBG 578 D, DuPont
Maroon Blend, Harmon

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Aloin Compound Pills
Ammoniated Mercury Oint., tubes
Aromatic Ammonia, ampules
Bandages, compressed, 1" x 6 yds.
Boric Acid Oint., tubes
Brilliant Green Stain, btls.
Camphor in Oil, ampules
Capsules Yellow No. 1, Lilly

Magnesium Oxide, lt. Mallink't & Baker
Maleic Anhydride
Manganese Acetate, Harshaw
Mercapco Aero AC-165, Amer. Cyanamid
Methyl Carbitol
Methyl Cellosolve
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Napalm
Nickel Salts, Single
Nitrobenzene
Paris Green
Pentaerythritol
Phenothiazene
Potassium Guaiacol Sulfate
Propylene Glycol
Sal Ammoniac 99½%
Silica Gel
Sodium Bichromate
Sulphur Flowers
Theobromine-Sodium Benzoate
Trichlorethylene
Titanium Dioxides
Urea Formaldehyde Molding Powder, Ivory, Soft Flow
Wax Condenser, Biwax Co.
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Stearate

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Pigment Red
Toluidine Maroon, Harmon
Vermillion Amer. 23 B 04 Ansbacher
Yellow Lake YL 465 D, DuPont
Certified Red #2 & #34; Yellow #1
Inks—Red, Orange, Yellow, Brown (Gov't Specs.—I.P.I.)

• • •

Folix B Tablets
Fungicidal Oint., tubes
Hematoxylin, CP, Coleman & Bell
Mennens Talc, borated & plain
Mercuric Oxide Oint., yellow, tubes
Plasmochin
Sodium Sulfadiazine, vials
Toothbrushes, Nylon

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Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Calcium bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.90	.92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	128.00	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28	.30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25.00	—
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank cars	ton.	10.50	—
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.65	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald	ton.	23.50	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	32.00	69.00
USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.30	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½-	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.30	.50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.65	.74
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58	.67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.40	3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	21.00	23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis	dm.	25.25	29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.50	.93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32	—
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	—
Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works.	lb.	.10	.12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	49.25	—
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½-	—
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	7.05	7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70	—
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.60	7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	92.50	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	95.00	—
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0625-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0675-	—
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27½-	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
ton lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.37	—
Sulphate (see Gypsum)			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.85	3.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	4.02	4.05
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.80	18.80
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	18.30	19.65
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	15.60	16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.00	3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	.60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs	lb.	.70	.75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	.66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.61	—
smaller lots	lb.	.62	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.93	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.94	—
smaller lots	lb.	.95	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)			
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	.33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.05	1.20
powd., bxs	lb.	1.15	1.40
Russian, bgs	lb.	2.80	3.25
powd., bxs	lb.	2.90	3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms.	lb.	4.25	5.50
from African pepper, dms.	lb.	5.00	6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.05	1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.10¾
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works	lb.	1.55	—
bbls., same basis	lb.	1.65	1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.0700-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0800-	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1050-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0490-	—
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.08	—
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.111	.121
NF, cbys	lb.	.17	.19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0860-	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.0910-	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.1060-	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.1120-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0785-	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.0835-	—
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs	lb.	3.80	3.85
medium, cs	lb.	3.30	3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	3.00	3.10
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00	3.05
Mangalore type, cs	lb.	2.50	2.55
Indian, cs	lb.	3.40	3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.00	2.05
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	2.00	2.05
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls.	10 mg.	5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls	100 mg.	2.00	—
gram, quantities, ampuls,	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram	gm.	.67½-	—
tins, works	gm.	.50	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins	lb.	.81	—
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can		1.00	—
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram	lb.	25.24	—
50,000 A units per gram, cns	lb.	7.86	—
3,330 A units per gram cns	lb.	.85	—
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units.		.18	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill. units.		.30	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	8.75	10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein dom., acid-precip standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	.30
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.35	.37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock	lb.	.17¾-	.18½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock	lb.	.21½-	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.13½-	.14
longstick	lb.	.15½-	.16
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.14	.14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs	lb.	.18½-	.19
broken, bls.	lb.	.17	.17½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls	lb.	.28	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.24	.25
broken, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.24	.25
medium, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
thin, bls.	lb.	.50	.51
Cassia buds, bgs.	lb.	.31	.32
Fistula, bskts	lb.	.25	.30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	165.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.25	—
Castoreum artificial, cns	lb.	9.00	9.25
natural, cns	lb.	7.00	30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
resublimed dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, southern, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.33½-	.34
Indian, bgs	lb.	.28	.28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.43	.48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64	—
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54	—
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64	—
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works	lb.	.68	—
medium viscosity, same basis	lb.	.54	—
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works.	lb.	.63	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more.	lb.	.52	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.44	1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works	lb.	1.75	1.95
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.80	2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0295-	.035
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.0395-	.05
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.55	.65
Roman, cs	lb.	.75	.80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone).			

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Manufactured by:

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York

In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump bulk, c.l., works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .82
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .16
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- .17
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
t.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works. lb. 12.00 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 85.00 -95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis 85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 85.00 -95.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00
75%, dms. basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb 9.00 10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .24 - .24½
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madgascar, bls. lb. .80 - .86½
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .89 - .90
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49

CMC, tech., low vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., works lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. works lb. 1.28½- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .13 - .15
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .613 .633
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼ —

Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. 24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. 1615 - 2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 127.50 - —
Pacific ports ton 122.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.29 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
t.c.l. 100lbs. 7.46 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .12 - .14

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Corrosive Sublimate—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1 75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, bbls, kgs lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .160 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Iranian, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.72.00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 3.40 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29

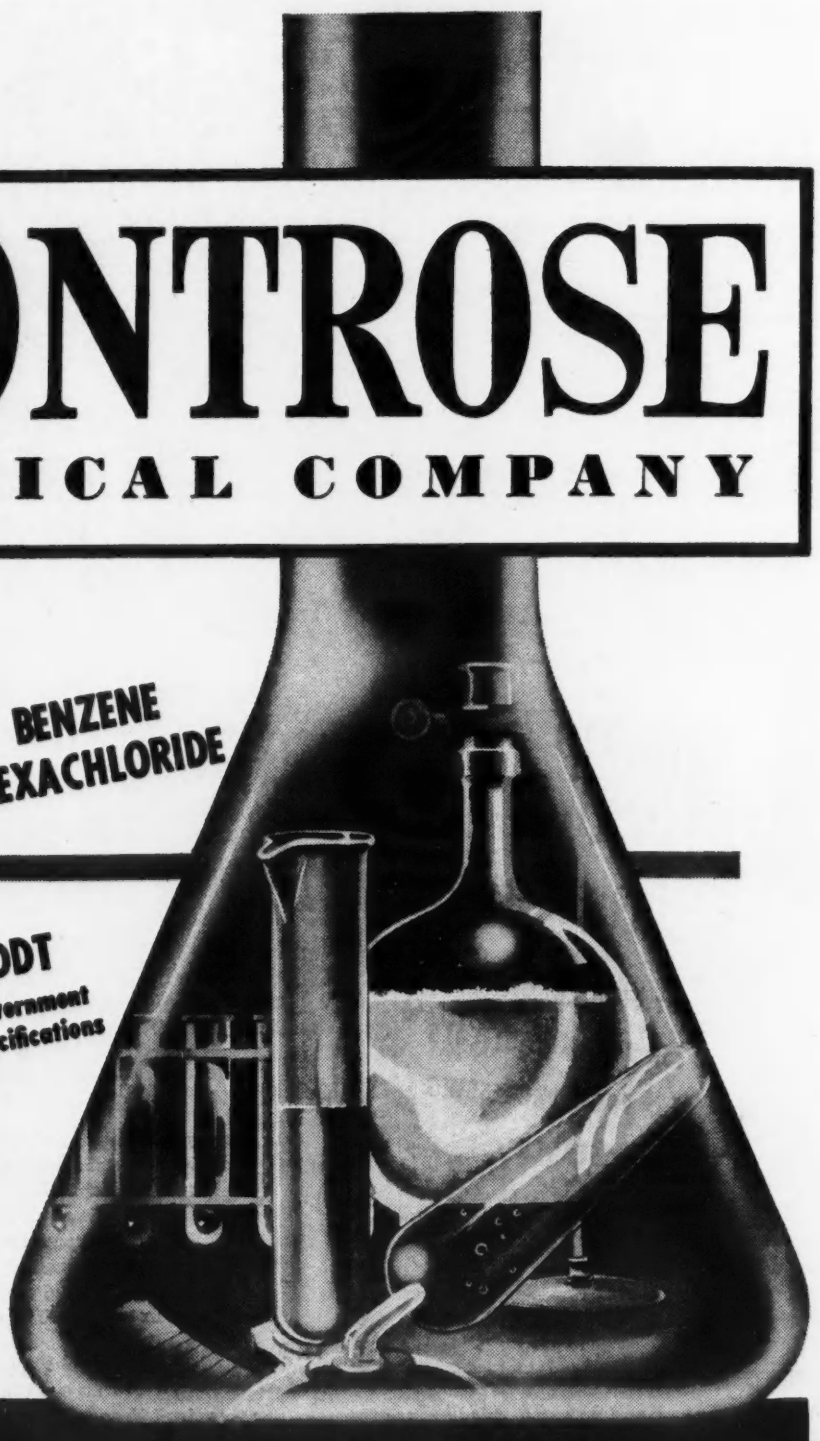
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.40.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .29

Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .09 - 09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic cost ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39¾- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis, leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY



TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
DDT Government Specifications

SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .49¾- —
c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
Dimethyl anthrantiate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanium, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin dms frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene crude dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ .18
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾ .19
tanks frt alld E lb. .15 .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N Y lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works m. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether dms c.l., frt equaid. lb. .19¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton.70.00 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2 cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 4, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb.3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

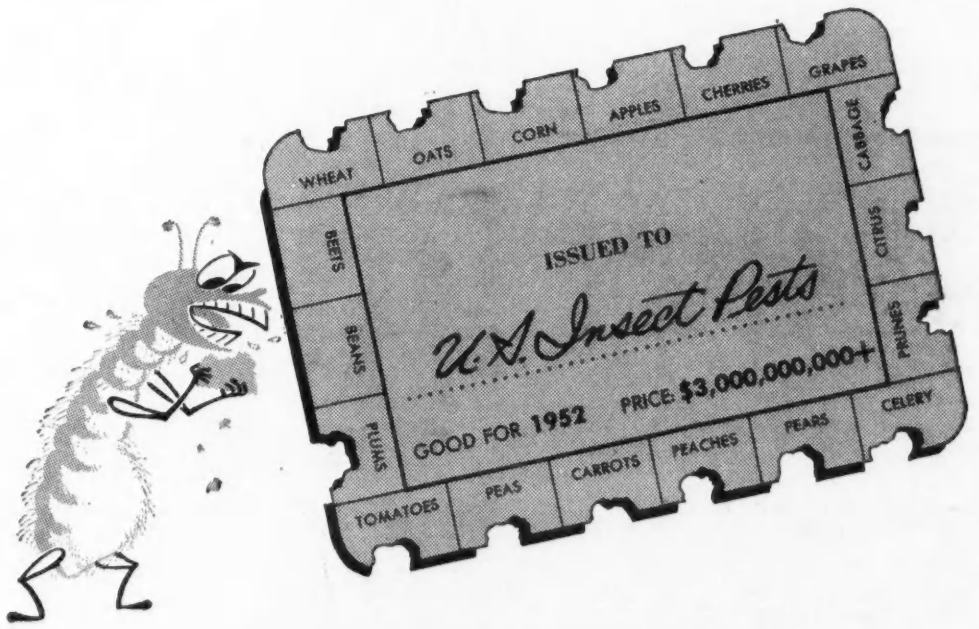
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yeubw 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BN(lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. 150% lb 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —



Billion Dollar Meal Ticket

YOU'D probably be startled to read a full report on this nation's annual crop losses due to insect pests. Corn borers alone, for example, destroyed over $100,000,000 worth of corn in a single year. The nation's total loss to insects—and it's a loss that's felt right down to *your* dinner table—is estimated at between *three and five* billion dollars for last year!

But there *is* a brighter side to the picture: This great plunder of the nation's larder is being steadily reduced each year, thanks to the chemical insecticides, weed killers and brush killers that are constantly being developed and improved for the American farmer. With just a few pounds of these amazing chemicals, he can free an entire acre of destructive insects or weeds . . . safely, quickly and inexpensively.

As a basic producer of such coal derived farm chemicals as DDT and Parathion insecticides and 2,4-D weed killers, the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company is proud to be a leader in the nation's progressive agricultural chemical industry.

The same step-to-step production control which makes *Pittsburgh* synonymous with high quality in agricultural chemicals also assures American industry of reliability when it uses the coal-derived products of our other integrated divisions.

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

★ Organic Insecticides
★ Organic Phosphate Insecticides
★ Weed and Brush Killers
★ Cotton Sprays and Dusts
★ Special Agricultural Chemicals

A DIVISION OF
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building - Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

WAD 4518 B

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains—Fluorspar, Metallurgical Washed Gravel, 65-70%

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	- —
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	- —
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	- —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	- —
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	- —
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	- —
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	- —

Dyes coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works:—

Auramine O	lb	1.85	- —
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	- —
Jet	lb	1.21	- —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.55	- —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc	lb	.86	- —
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb	.60	- —
Y extra	lb	.64	- —
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.08	- —
Green, malachite conc	lb	2.10	- —
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	- —
Safranine Y conc	lb	2.90	- —
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	- —

Dyes coaltar, for stains, water soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra, conc	lb	1.04	- —
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	- —
Orange Acid Y, conc	lb	.47	- —
Scarlet croceine MOO	lb	1.45	- —
Yellow azo conc	lb	.90	- —
Fast light, 3 G extra	lb	2.04	- —
Methanil, conc	lb	.91	- —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

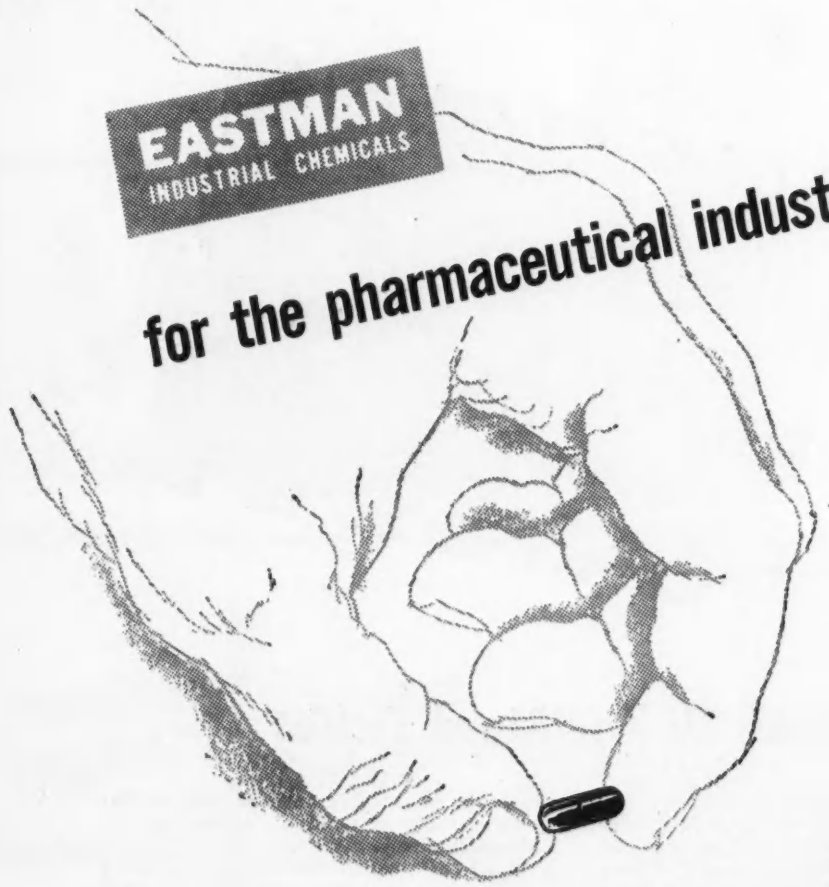
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.09	- 1.12
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elecampane root bls	lb.	.21	.25
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.40	.45
select bundles	lb	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots., oz.		38.75	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic USP anny drous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l. works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech. bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined	lb	4.50	8.00
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purified, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.16	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks works	lb.	.15	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½ lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼ lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent USP dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	- .09¼
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.07½	.10
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot.	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc hospitals bot.	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- .23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- .23¼
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	- —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	74	79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	43	47
Butyrate bots	gal.	6.10	6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech dms, c.l., works.	lb.	.18	.20
cyls, c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb	2.25	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate dms, 100 lb to 2,000 lb lots, works	lb	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate dms	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate.			
40% available SiO, dms, works,	lb.	.60½	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)			
Ethylbenzene dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
t.c.l	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	- —
t.c.l., works frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies,	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26	- —
t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Diethylether dms., t.c.l., works,	lb.	.55	- —
Monobutylether dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.35	- .42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	3.60	- 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.12	.14

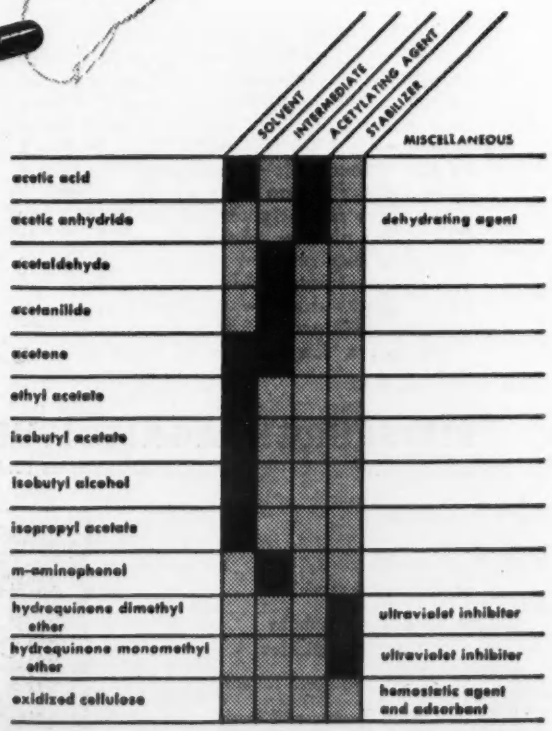
F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .14
light, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20¼
French bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
Tunisian, bgs	lb.	.05½	- .06
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
late).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacody-			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .97
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	No stocks.	
Oregon, bbls	gal	2.35	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	17	- .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	135.60	- —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	130.00	- —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	47.00	Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton.	41.50	Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.,	ton.	38.00	Nom.
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	38.00	Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	39.00	- —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	Nom.



For further information about these and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest representative* or write to Tennessee Eastman Company, Chemical Sales Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

*SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St., Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.



TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, Division of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

facts you may want to know about—

Potassium Bicarbonate

Foremost producer

Mallinckrodt began the manufacture of potassium bicarbonate in 1940. Prior to that time there had been no significant domestic production and pharmaceutical manufacturers were dependent on imports for their supplies of this important alkali. Mallinckrodt is now believed to be the major manufacturer of medicinal grades.

Capacity to supply national needs

Modern facilities, processing methods utilizing domestic raw materials, and adequate capacity have enabled Mallinckrodt to supply the nation's entire requirements for fine chemical grades of potassium bicarbonate.

Outstanding purity

In a line of fine chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry where exceptional purity is the rule, Mallinckrodt potassium bicarbonate is outstanding in chemical purity, uniformity and freedom from foreign matter.

Forms Available

Mallinckrodt potassium bicarbonate fully meets the requirements of the U.S.P. and is supplied in two forms:

Potassium Bicarbonate USP XIV Granulated (95% through 30 mesh sieve, 80% on 80 mesh sieve; always free-flowing)

Potassium Bicarbonate USP XIV Powdered (100% through 60 mesh sieve, not less than 95% through 80 mesh sieve)

Special forms can be produced to meet unusual requirements of quantity buyers. Mallinckrodt Potassium Bicarbonate USP XIV is supplied in 250 lb. leverpak drums, 100 lb. and 25 lb. fibre drums as well as subdivisional size containers.

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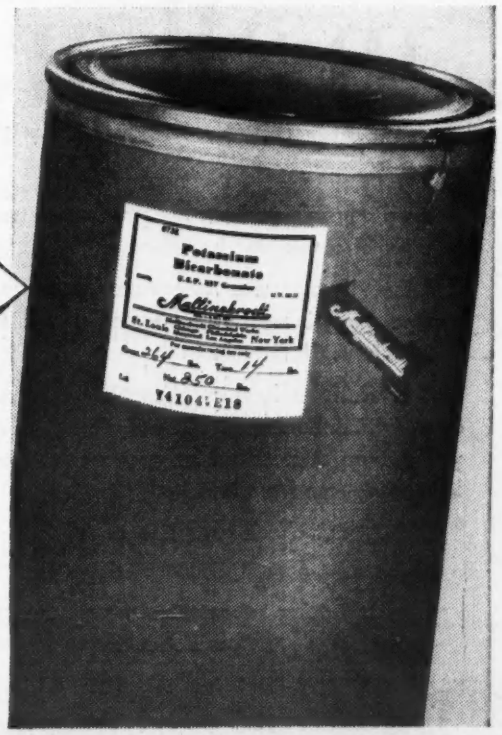

Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Washed Gravel, 70%—Gum, Ester

Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37 00 Nom.

Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.08
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 66 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl, acetate, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 4.75 - 7.75
root, African, bls lb. .17½- .18
May-June, steamer, bgs lb. .18 - .18
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .20 - .21
May-June, steamer, bgs lb. .20 - —
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., May shipment lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
April-May, steamer, bgs. lb. .26½- —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
April-May, steamer lb. .23 - —
Rhattoon, bgs., April-May steamer lb. .23 - .24
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .14½- .15
April shipment lb. .13 - .13½
Ginseng root, cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
Glue, hide, 267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.25 - 3.30
powd., bxs lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP 1X, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .03½- —
house lb. .03½- —
white, choice lb. .05½- —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15% bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25% bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30% bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35% bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40% bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50% bbls., same basis lb. .47¼- —
50% and over, bbls. same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25% bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.67 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .15 - —

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Glycerine

...in full supply in all grades!

Relaxed controls and current production trends have put all grades of glycerine on a "fully available" basis.

Even if you are a volume user, you can confidently build your formulations around glycerine—the time-tested ingredient—without concern for emergency substitutions.

In whatever function glycerine performs for you . . . solvent . . . softener . . . emollient . . . humectant . . . preservative . . . lubricant . . . or chemical component, you get an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

Why not check glycerine anew?

For further information, contact your Glycerine supplier, or write the Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF GLYCERINE

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls., lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¼
Kino, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, frt. alld..lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 —
works.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works.....kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - .24
tanks.....lb. .203 —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald.....lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.30 - 6.70
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.00 -15.00

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .52 - .58

I

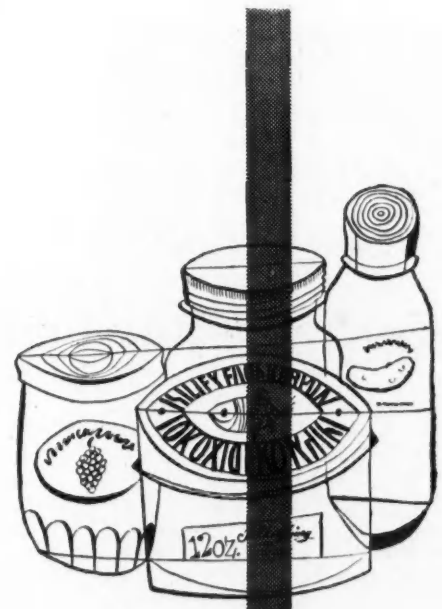
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb .28 - 28½
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd.....lb 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars..lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns.....lb. 5.05 - 9.05
Beta, cns.....lb. 5.40 -15.00
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.25
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb .17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½ .09
Iron chloride, solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, Ns).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd..lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe dms. frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .38 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms..lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ..lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.95 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15¼



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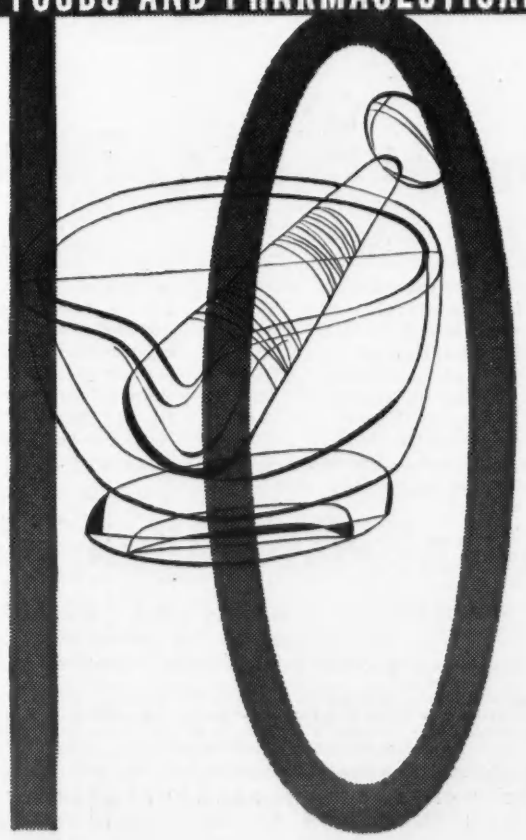

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SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal.	.0925-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.126 -	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.0900-	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.101 -	.102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.090 -	.095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.11 -	—
Kola nuts, bgs lb.	.08 -	.09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb.	1.40 -	1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb.	.35 -	.40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb.	.33 -	.38
hydrous, dms., works lb.	.33 -	.38
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb.	.1100	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb.	.20 -	.25
Laurel berries, bgs lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb.	.10 -	.10½
Portuguese, bls lb.	.09½-	.10
Turkish, bls lb.	.11 -	.11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb.	.09 -	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.72 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb.	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls lb.	.16 -	.20
select, bls lb.	.70 -	.80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb.	.24 -	—
gran., bbls lb.	.25 -	—
powd., bbls lb.	.25 -	—
NF, cryst., dms lb.	.32 -	.33
gran., powd., dms lb.	.32 -	.33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.31 -	.32
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l. lb.	.46 -	—
Blue, basic, sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.1875-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, dms lb.	.39 -	—
Iodide, NF V, jars lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb.	.35 -	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb.	.17 -	—
St. Louis lb.	.1680-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb.	.36½-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb.	.37 -	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb.	.37½-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb.	.38 -	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.		
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb.	.17¾-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb.	.24¼-	—
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb.	.32½-	—
Lead, nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.24¾-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls lb.	.24 -	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO, dms., works lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb.	.45 -	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb.	.42½-	—
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.1975-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.2075-	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.21 -	—
98% Pb_2O_3, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.2025-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.2125-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb.	.40 -	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb.	.1805-	.1875
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb.	.56 -	—
precip., bbls., c.l. lb.	.39 -	—
ton lots lb.	.40 -	—
less ton lots lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).		
tribasic, dms., works lb.	.29¼-	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb.	.15½-	—
24% Pb, dms lb.	.21 -	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.1850-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.1950-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.16¼-	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.17¼-	.22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.1875-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb.	.16 -	.18
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.17 -	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb.	.15 -	.17
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.16 -	.18
Lemon peel, bls lb.	.20 -	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb.	.20¾-	.27
powd., bbls. lb.	.31 -	.35
Root, bls lb.	.08 -	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls. lb.	.11 -	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.05¼-	.06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.	14.50 -	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.	18.00 -	—
Annville, Pa ton.	11.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa ton.	11.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y ton.	14.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.	11.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.	12.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo ton.	12.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala ton.	10.25 -	—
Kimballton, Va ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn ton.	10.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark ton.	10.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.	10.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.	11.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex ton.	9.50 -	—
Mosher, Mo ton.	10.25 -	—
Redick, Florida ton.	13.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio ton.	11.50 -	—
York, Pa ton.	11.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.	15.50 -	—
Annville, Pa ton.	14.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa ton.	14.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y ton.	16.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.	14.50 -	—
Chicago, Ill ton.	12.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.	16.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo ton.	12.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va ton.	13.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn ton.	13.00 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.	14.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark ton.	12.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.	13.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich ton.	9.50 -	—
McNeil, Tex ton.	13.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo ton.	12.50 -	—
Petoskey, Mich ton.	10.00 -	—
Redick, Fla ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio ton.	14.50 -	—
York, Pa ton.	14.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.	17.00 -	—
Annville, Pa ton.	17.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa ton.	15.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio ton.	11.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.	16.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va ton.	13.50 -	—
Kingston, Ala ton.	13.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.	16.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.	16.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex ton.	16.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo ton.	12.50 -	—
Redick, Florida ton.	16.00 -	—
Rockland, Me ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio ton.	16.50 -	—
York, Pa ton.	15.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb.	6.25 -	6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb.	6.75 -	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb.	6.15 -	6.45
96-98%, dms lb.	6.60 -	7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb.	5.00 -	6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb.	2.70 -	—
dms., works lb.	2.60 -	—
99%, tech., dms., works lb.	5.75 -	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb.	.34 -	.38
without leaves, bls lb.	.45 -	.50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.	71.00	-72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.	70.00	-71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.1975-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms lb.	1.65 -	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	1.90 -	2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb.	.95 -	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.	14.00	-26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb.	.80 -	1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.079 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.0865-	.0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.11 -	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls lb.	.70 -	.75
Lobelia herb, bls lb.	.45 -	.50
Leaves, NF lb.	.75 -	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.39 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. ? lb.	.35 -	—
Lovage root, imported, bls lb.	.60 -	.65
Lupulin, tins lb.	1.95 -	2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb.	.90 -	.91
West Indian, cs lb.	.90 -	.91
broken, cs lb.	.72 -	.73
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb.	.32 -	.34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb.	.31 -	—
USP, light, ctns lb.	.34 -	.36
heavy, bbls. lb.	.36 -	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.	72.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton.	36.30	- —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb.	.90 -	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.10½-	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.11¾-	—
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.13 -	—
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.12¼-	—

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"Setting the pace in chemical purity since 1882"—that is the slogan, and the reputation, of Baker & Adamson.

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But you get more than this with B&A! You have a wide and excellent selection to choose from. B&A offers over 1,000 purity products of Reagent, A.C.S., C.P., U.S.P., N.F. and Technical grades. And B&A's own well-stocked distributing stations, located in key industrial centers, are ready to supply your needs promptly and efficiently.

Just tell the nearest B&A office what your regular reagent requirements are; they will be glad to build stocks to meet your particular needs.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Reagents*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore* • Birmingham* • Boston • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* • Charlotte* Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Houston* • Jacksonville • Los Angeles* • Minneapolis New York* • Philadelphia* • Pittsburgh* • Providence* • St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.) In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Magnesium carbonate, USP bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works..ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works..ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms..lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works..lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls..lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l..lb. .38 - —
ton lots..lb. .39 - —
less ton lots..lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots..lb. .48 - .50

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls..lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls..lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls..lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs..lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls..lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate bbls., works..lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 64-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works..ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works..lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East..lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls..lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms..lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..lb. .38 - —
ton lots..lb. .39 - —
less ton lots..lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E..ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E..ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms..lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 50.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
small, cs..lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls..lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls..lb. .21 - .22
Chilean, bls..lb. .22½- .23
French, bls..lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls..lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works..lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots..gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.50 - —
Chinese, cs..lb. 7.50 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms..lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms..lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works..lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt alld..gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld..gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.58 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

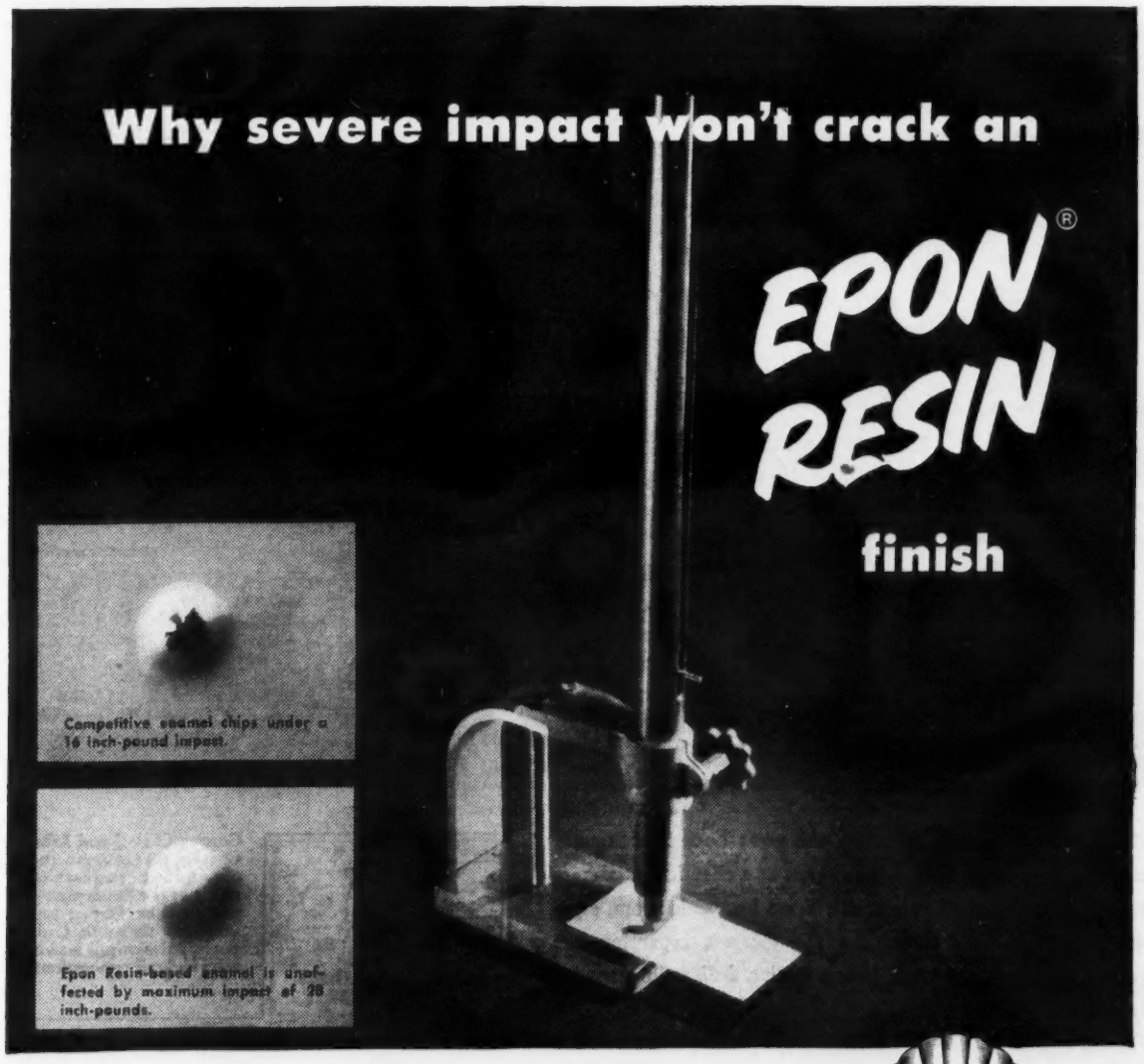
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .72¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone synth East territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works..lb. .50½- —
tanks, works..lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns..lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns..lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .58
Methyl bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit works..lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works..lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd..lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms..lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works..lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .33 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs..lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works..lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works..lb. 1.05 - —

Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Methylpentanediol

Methylcellulose, special, vls., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .48 - —
tanks, works..lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots..lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns..lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns..lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns..lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).


Why severe impact won't crack an
EPON® RESIN finish
Competitive enamel chips under a 16 inch-pound impact.
Epon Resin-based enamel is unaffected by maximum impact of 28 inch-pounds.

THE SETUP: An impact tester which permits a falling 2-lb. weight to dent an enameled test panel. A variety of metal panels, including aluminum, was used—but the result was always the same.

The Result: Competitive enamels flaked and chipped off. *Epon Resin-based* enamels adhered to the metal without the slightest trace of failure. In fact, the Epon Resin finish successfully withstood a maximum impact of 28 inch-pounds, while conventional finishes failed at 16 inch-pounds or less.

The Reason: The Epon Resin molecule is an entirely new class of polymer with evenly spaced reactive groups which permit it to cure to a flexible film. Also, its polar nature contributes outstanding adhesion. As a plus value, Epon Resins have excellent resistance to detergents, caustic and many acids.

Write to your nearest Shell Chemical office for more information and samples.

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CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
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IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Methylphenylpyrazlone—Oil, Bergamot

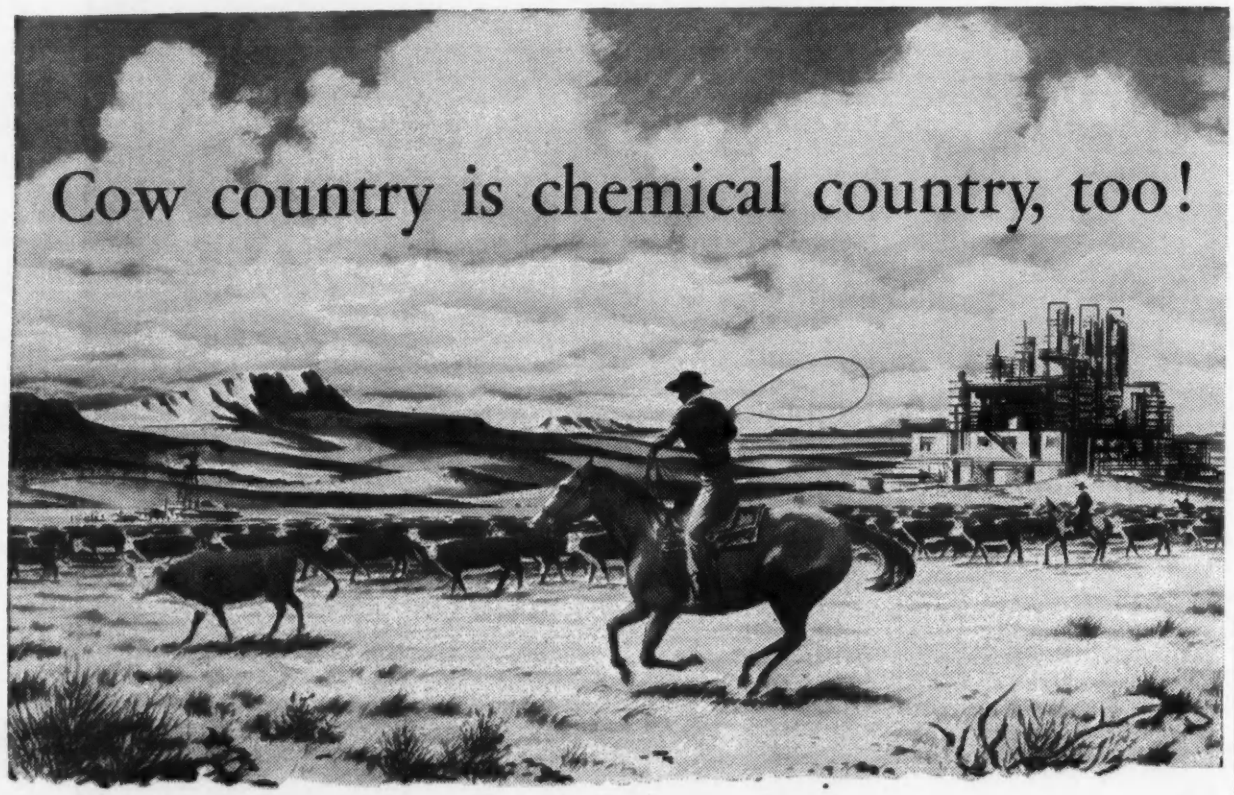
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., llvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb .15½- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb .17½- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb .38 - .46¾
Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works, lb .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal .23½- .24
New York lb .25½- .26
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb .16½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb .32 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .29¼- .30½
tanks, same basis lb .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb 5.60 - —
Musk, synthetic, xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs lb .13½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb .0665- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb .0665- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb .0965- —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 -46.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 Nom.
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots. lb .06 - .07
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm .90 - —
1-kilo lots gm 1.50 - —
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11 50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. con 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36 - .38
18-25 cps., 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bls., c.l., same basis lb .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .33¾- —
tanks, works lb .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb .34 - .35
splits, bgs. lb .33 - .34
West Indian, bgs lb .30 - .31
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 - .14

O

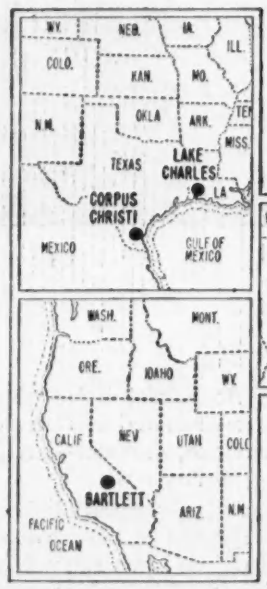
Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal .19 - —
l.c.l. gal .21 - .60
tanks gal .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 2.95 - 3.85
NF, bots. lb 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb 1.85 - 2.00
Angelina root, bots lb 110.00-125.00
seed, bots lb 90.00 -110.00
Anilin (see Aniline).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb 1.70 - 2.20
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb 1.55 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.90 - 3.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb 15.75 -16.50



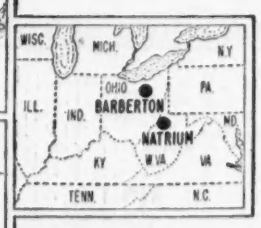
Tall Texas Tales notwithstanding, the great Lone Star State is entitled to boast a bit about its progress as a chemical producer. Without crowding the cattle at all, Texas has made room, especially along its Gulf Coast, for the greatest expansion the chemical field has ever seen—over a billion dollars in plant investment since 1939!

Columbia-Southern is proud to be among the pioneers in the industrial development of Texas and its neighboring states. Its plant at Corpus Christi, in operation since 1934, was the first alkali producer in the Southwest. And its plant at Lake Charles, Louisiana, which began production in 1946, manufactures important additional tonnage of chlorine and caustic soda for this area.

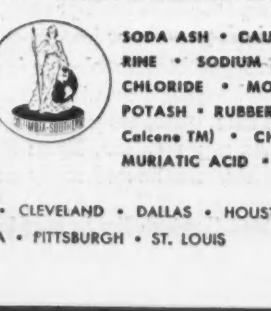
These plants, together with those at Barberton, Ohio, Natrium, West Virginia, and Bartlett, California, provide ideal locations from which to serve the major industrial markets of the nation.



Corpus Christi and Lake Charles plants serve the expanding industrial needs of the Southwest—plus other important markets through Gulf ports, Mississippi waterways and rail connections.



Barberton and Natrium plants are centrally located in relation to the huge Northern industrial area.



Bartlett supplies soda ash and sesqui-carbonates to the Pacific Coast.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
FIFTH AVE. AT BELLEFIELD · PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • LIQUID CHLORINE • SODIUM BICARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC POTASH • RUBBER PIGMENTS (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM) • CHLORINATED BENZENES • MURIATIC ACID • PERCHLOREthylene

DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS

Oil, birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.20 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.35 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.70
tech., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.60
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb. 36 - 42
white, dms lb. 21 - 45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 9.00 -10.50
rectified, cns lb. 11.50 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.95 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .3200- —
l.c.l. lb. .3250- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3510- —
l.c.l. lb. .3560- —
tanks lb. .3410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .3360- —
l.c.l. lb. .3410- —
tanks lb. .3260- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3725- .3775
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .23 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3000- —
l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .3150- —
l.c.l. lb. .3200- —
tanks lb. .3050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2975- —
l.c.l. lb. .3025- —
tanks lb. .2875- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - .24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .50 - .65
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 275.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .66 - 1.10
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .60 - 1.10
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .09½- —
Pac. coast lb. .08 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .15¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11 - .11½
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.40 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 23.50 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¾ Nom.
lb. .02¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .0075 Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .15¾- .16
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Costus, bots oz. 16.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .10¾- —
Valley lb. .10¾- —
Texas lb. .10½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .02 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .0075 Nom.
salad, dms lb. .15¾- .16
tanks lb. .14½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
70-75%, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 15.50 -26.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 -26.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 16.50 -19.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10 - .11
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13½
prime, burning, dms lb. .13 - .14
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.45 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 4.10 - 5.45
38-40% ester, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.55 - 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.35 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 7.35 - 8.25
West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.50
expressed West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1740- —
l.c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1790- .1840
tankcars lb. .1640- —
tankwagon lb. .1670- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms lb. .32 - .33
30°, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 175.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - 4.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .25½- .26
tankcars lb. .24 - .24½
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .16 - .16½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.10 - 2.25
foots, dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 1.75 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.75 2.25
Messina cns lb. 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .12 - —
sellers, tankcars lb. .11 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.50 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .14¼- —
refined, dms. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks lb. .17 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns., lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.75 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.55 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .7½ —
l.c.l. gal. .76½ —
whse. gal. .95½ —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies Siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .21 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - .17½
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Rue, bots. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 22.00 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 2.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.75

Oil, sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .60 - .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .02¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03 Nom.
lb. .01 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l lb. .1255- —
l.c.l. lb. .1300- .1380
tanks lb. .1155- —
clarified, dms., c.l lb. .1150- —
l.c.l. lb. .1200- .1280
tanks lb. .1080- —
salad, dms. lb. .13325- .14125
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.30
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.20 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - 10½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.75 9.00

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QUALITY
FLAVOR
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Oil, Tar—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Oil, tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041 -	—
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	.67 -	—
	gal.	.77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90 -	3.75
white, cns	lb	2.25 -	4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.39½	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.39¾-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.32 -	.65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	23.50	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	20.50	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	— —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	9.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57½
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77 -	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83 -	.85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	7.65	- 8.60
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.65	- —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

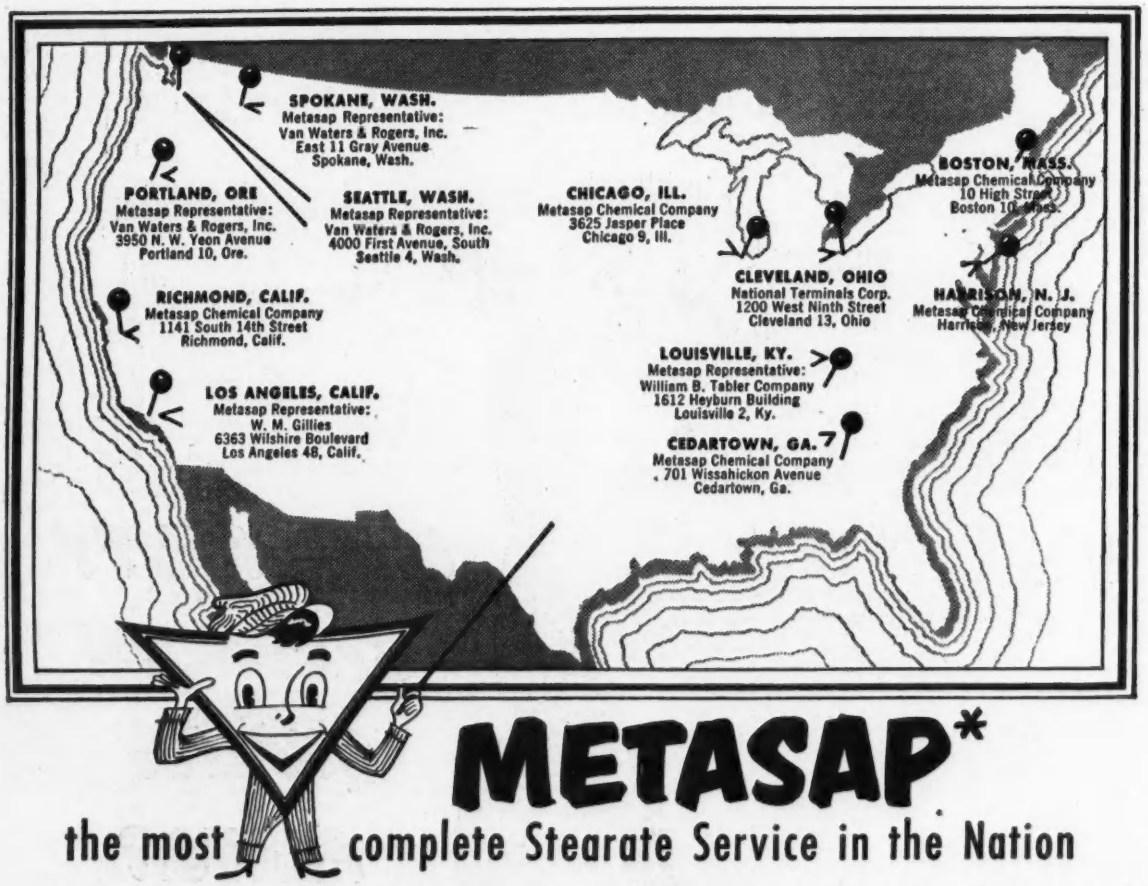
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.2310-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65 -	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.12 -	.15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.11 -	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.19
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Portuguese, bgs., new crop	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19 -	.24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.88 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.67 -	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18 -	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86 -	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.198 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165 -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50 -	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls.,	l.c.l lb.	.40 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.,	l.c.l lb.	.19 -	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)			
Ouabaine, USP bots	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28 -	5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.75 -	6.25
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00 -	—
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	6.45 -	9.00
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz. lots	oz.	3.70 -	5.00
smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Czech, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.24 -	.25
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.26 -	.30
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 -	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97 -	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34 -	1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50 -	—
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15 -	2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50 -	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00 -	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.15¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.16½-	—
works	lb.	.14½-	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.18 -	—
works	lb.	.15½-	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.19 -	—
works	lb.	.16½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery	lb.	.21 -	—
works	lb.	.18½-	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.14½-	—
works	lb.	.12½-	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.16 -	—
works	lb.	.13½-	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.17 -	—
works	lb.	.14½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.19 -	—
works	lb.	.16½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.198 -	—
10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.,	.21 -	.23
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36 -	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30 -	2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10 -	1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 -	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 -	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.68
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.35
ground, bxs	lb.	.40 -	.48
powder, bxs	lb.	.43 -	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
l.c.l., same basis, over	lb.	.39 -	.57
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 -	.26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	87.00	-89.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10 -	—
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.22½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38 -	—



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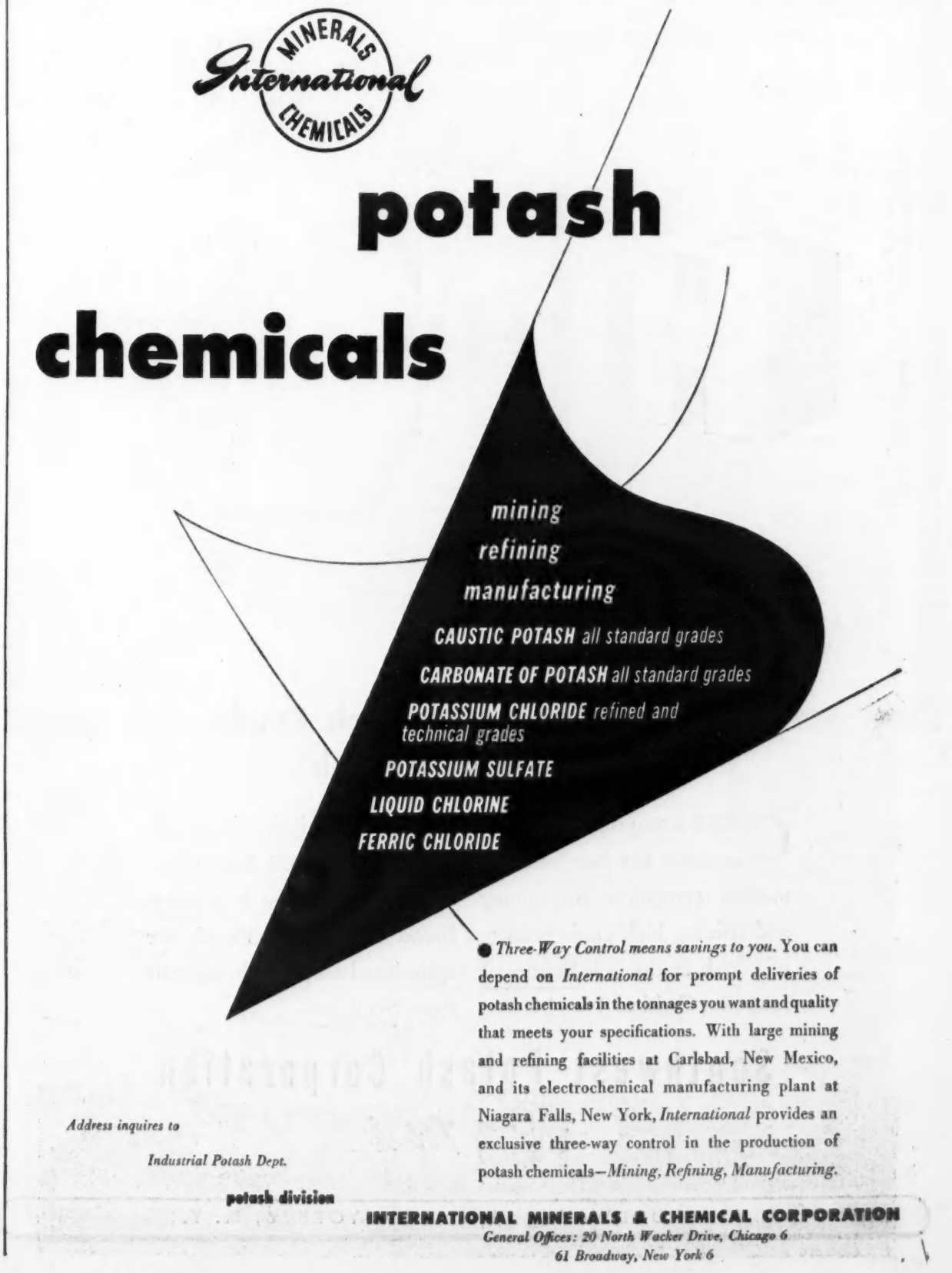
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.019	.025
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¼	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots	100,000 units.	.019	.025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.13¼	—
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02½	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 2,	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs	lb.	1.20	—
May shipment, bgs	lb.	1.15	—
June shipment, bgs	lb.	1.12	—
July shipment	lb.	No prices.	
red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.33	.35
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.36	.38
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30	.31
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.53	.54
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.18	.30
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
White, bags	lb.	1.70	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3 000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.60	1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	.05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05¼	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¼	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07¼	.07¾
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.08¾	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.06	.06¼
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07⅜	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.06¼	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05¼	.05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06⅞	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04	.04⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08625	.09125
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.08875	.0925
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.13	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.13	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.185	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1423
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
40° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
Petroleum naphtha, high solvency, 300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30¼	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.15	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% suphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.155	—
50-53% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.135	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.09	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works,	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36	.41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate dms	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	—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CAUSTIC POTASH all standard grades
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● Three-Way Control means savings to you. You can depend on International for prompt deliveries of potash chemicals in the tonnages you want and quality that meets your specifications. With large mining and refining facilities at Carlsbad, New Mexico, and its electrochemical manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, New York, International provides an exclusive three-way control in the production of potash chemicals—Mining, Refining, Manufacturing.
Address inquires to
Industrial Potash Dept.
potash division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6

Phosphate Rock, Florida—Propionaldehyde

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines..short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald....lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28¼- .30
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis.....lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllium resin, NF, dms....lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ....lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.....lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Czech, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works..lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, fran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.180.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. .....lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls.....lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms.....lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E...lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. .....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms...lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works .....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. .....gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot .....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 1 75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract..lb. .60 - —

Symbol for a new High Grade Muriate of Potash

CONTINUED progress has been made in the installation of modern equipment for mining and refining high grade muriate of potash at the new Southwest mine near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Production is scheduled to begin about August, 1952. Soon thereafter, the movement of HIGH-K Brand Muriate of Potash for agricultural purposes should start from Southwest.

Southwest Potash Corporation

HIGH-K Potash

*Trade Mark

61 BROADWAY ★ NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l. lb. .0950- .1050
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
ton lots lb. .06¼- —
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton. lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs lb. .18 - .20
Purple Lake, (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 10.50 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 11.00 - —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 200.00 -206.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, v cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Red, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls, works lb. .85 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Red, maroon MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.79 - 5.80
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.70 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .06¾- .07
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08⅛
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10-kilo lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

HEYDEN
RESORCINOL
A Chemical of Many Uses . . .
DYES
PHARMACEUTICALS
EXPLOSIVES
COSMETICS
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
Resorcinol is an extremely versatile chemical manufactured by Heyden in various grades to serve in the many applications of importance to industry, some of which are listed here:
PHARMACEUTICALS: In manufacture of antiseptics, antipruritic ointments, scalp preparations, etc.
DYESTUFFS: Intermediate for Eosines, Resorcin Browns and Greens, Erythrosines and other dyestuffs and developers.
SYNTHETIC RESIN ADHESIVES: Resorcinol-formaldehyde resins which set rapidly at room temperature, giving a waterproof, fungus-proof bond.
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In addition to the above uses, Heyden Resorcinol goes into the manufacture of plastics, textiles, tanning agents, explosives, antioxidants, and many other important products.
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Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Hypophosphite

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.24.00 -27.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Greek, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bls., stemless.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .0735- .0775
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.03 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.17.00 - —

Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns..kilo.275.00 -297.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns.. kilo.300.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.00 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots .....oz.24.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 3.25 - —

Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs..lb. No stocks.
natural, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .21½- .29
natural, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14¾
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .32 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .30 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .28¼

Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .79¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .80 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns .....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls .....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls .....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points ...100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller, lots .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 29,000 lbs. or more..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller, lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .39 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Biborate (see Borax).
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls.., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms .. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.. lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms .....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms .....lb. .168 - .183
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .93 - .98

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys., works lb. .25½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex., whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $34.50 per ton higher.

Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27

Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works. lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20

Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

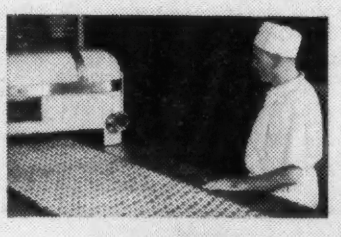
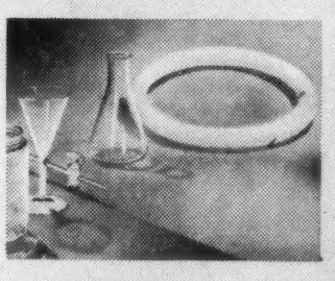
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works,.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
dlvd., Met. area .....ton.118.50 - —
Sulphide, flake bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald .....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sodium thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite), Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E .... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .29½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100° F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —

Sodium Hyposulphite—Spikenard Root

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur, ton.81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .32 - .45

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POTASSIUM CARBONATE

CAUSTIC POTASH

SODIUM NITRITE U.S.P.

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Soda Ash
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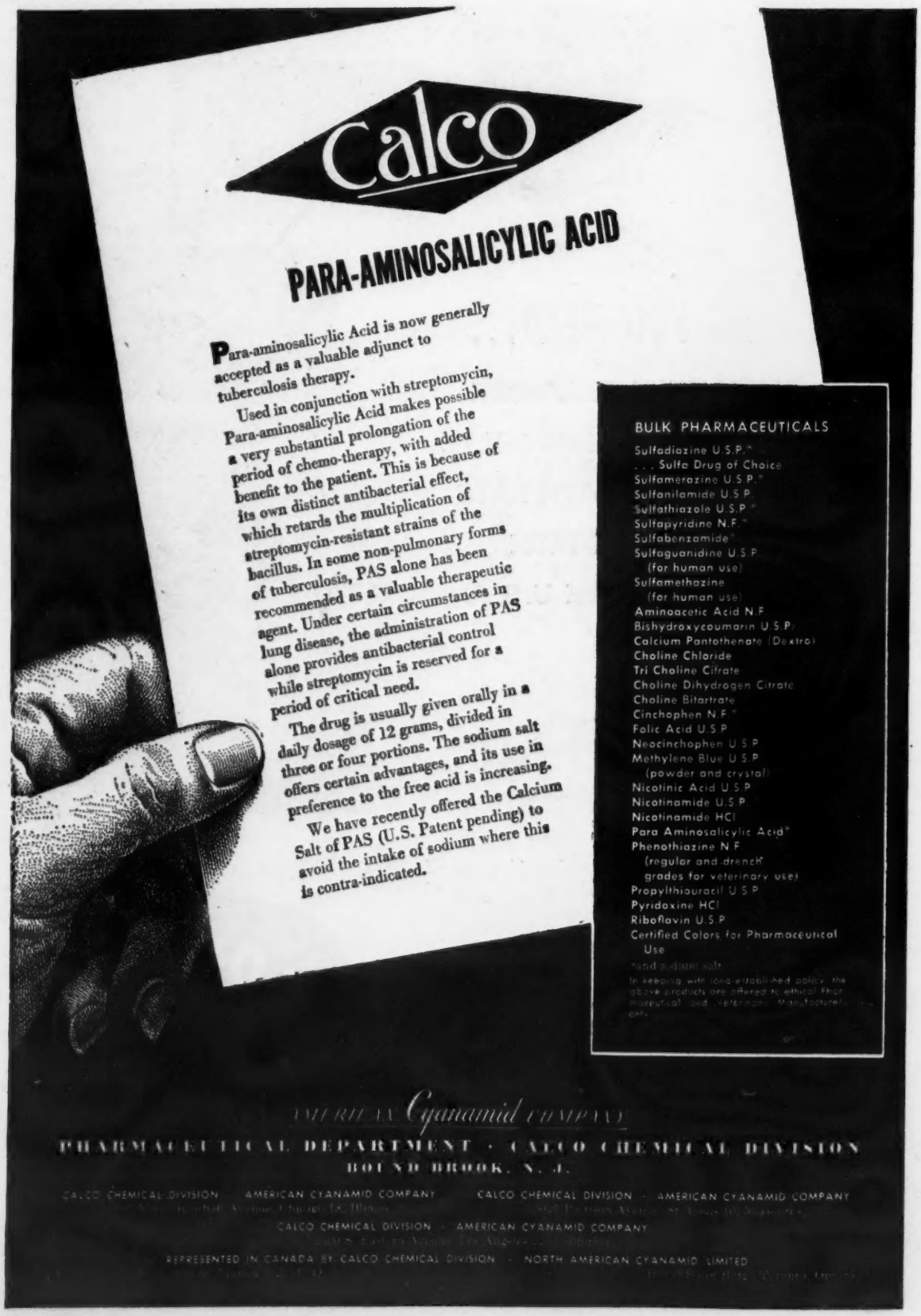
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Nytron
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Specialty Cleansers
Methanol
Formaldehyde

Spruce Extract—Timbo Root

Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .38 - .42
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .10¼- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Staveacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more gram. .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1125- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate bots lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamine, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms., kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sulphur, refined, lump, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. short-ton. 149.00 Nom.
ground, same basis ton. 145.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .60 - .62


Calco
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID
Para-aminosalicylic Acid is now generally accepted as a valuable adjunct to tuberculosis therapy.
Used in conjunction with streptomycin, Para-aminosalicylic Acid makes possible a very substantial prolongation of the period of chemo-therapy, with added benefit to the patient. This is because of its own distinct antibacterial effect, which retards the multiplication of streptomycin-resistant strains of the bacillus. In some non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, PAS alone has been recommended as a valuable therapeutic agent. Under certain circumstances in lung disease, the administration of PAS alone provides antibacterial control while streptomycin is reserved for a period of critical need.
The drug is usually given orally in a daily dosage of 12 grams, divided in three or four portions. The sodium salt offers certain advantages, and its use in preference to the free acid is increasing.
We have recently offered the Calcium Salt of PAS (U.S. Patent pending) to avoid the intake of sodium where this is contra-indicated.
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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. (for human use)
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench* grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use
*acid or sodium salt
In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.
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T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28 00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30 00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .05¼- —
fancy lb. .05½- —
special lb. .05 - —
No. 1 lb. .04¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% mon., bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .08½- .09
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. .07½-Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - 5.17
With sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.35 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher. Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56¼
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.65
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .29¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Trieth nolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 132.00 - 198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Haitian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Jamaica, bgs. lb. No prices.
Madras, bgs lb. .10 - .10½

Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.53 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

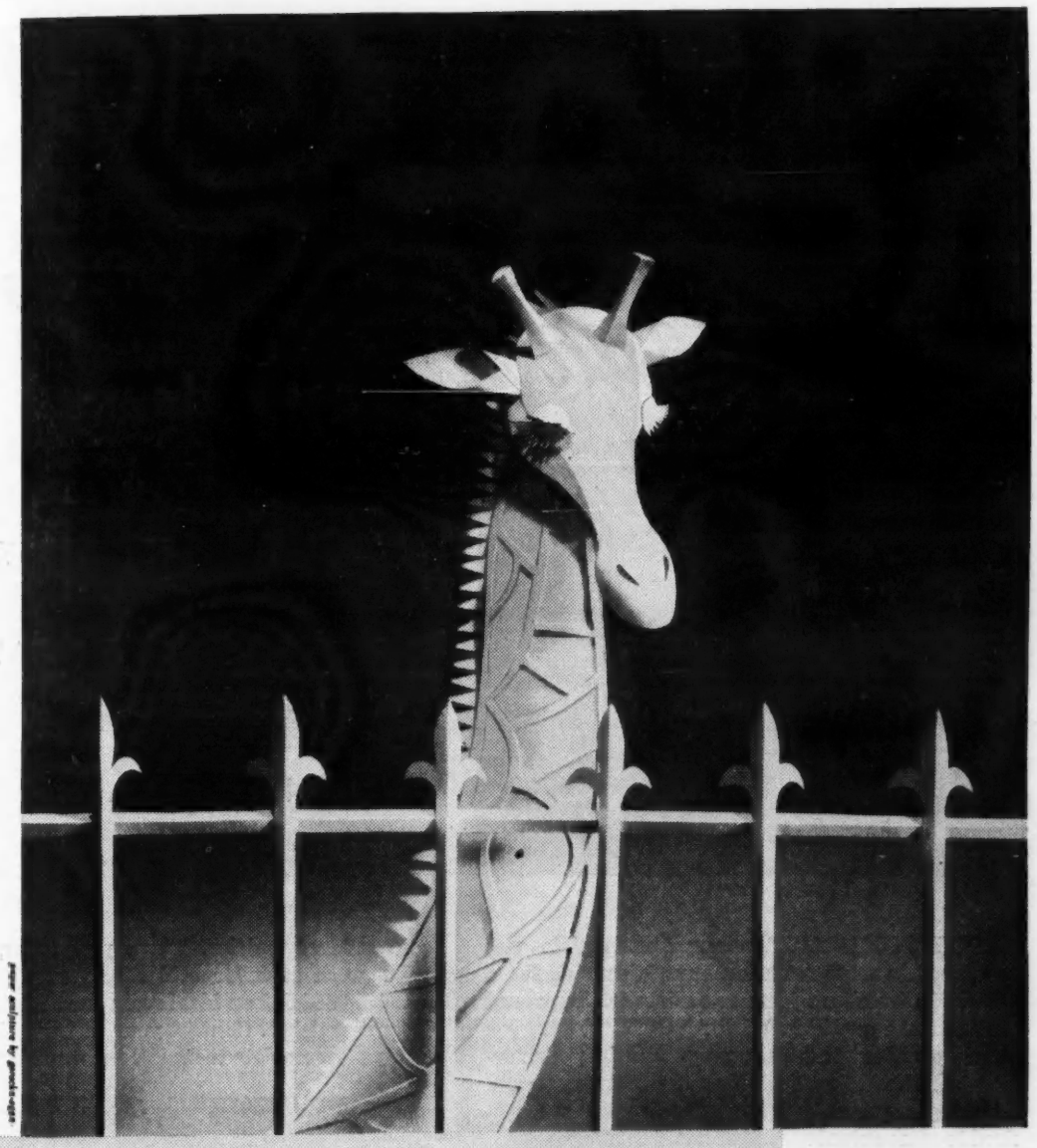
V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .50
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 80.00 - 85.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 65.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.20 - 3.45
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 7.00
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —

Tin Chloride—Vitamin D

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).



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NIALK®	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Vitamin D_2—Zinc Chloride

Vitamin D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago..lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.105.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.101.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .11 - .11¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11¼- .11⅜
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11⅜- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .76 - .77
slabs, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs.....lb. .66 - .68
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .66 - .67
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, shalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .35 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .95 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .91 - .93
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .95 - .97
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.20 - 1.21
No. 2.....lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works..lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs..lb. .15½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works.....lb. .85 - —
spot.....lb. .87½- —
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works..ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y...gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. drums lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. drms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. drms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. drms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies.lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots.....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .35 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .26¾- .28¼
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. lb. .15½- .16¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —

Arochem 542

MALEIC FOR FURNITURE LACQUERS

Outstanding in all 3

- COLD CHECK RESISTANCE
- EASIER SANDING AND RUBBING
- PRINT RESISTANCE

AROCHEM 542—U.S.I.'s new modified maleic—was developed to meet manufacturers' demands for a top-grade furniture lacquer resin with improved performance qualities. With AROCHEM 542, you obtain excellent hardness properties in your formulations PLUS vastly improved resistance to cold checking—a property that generally must be sacrificed to some extent for hardness. It should be noted that the melting point of this unusual resin is not indicative of the excellent hardness it imparts to finishes.

Furniture lacquers made with AROCHEM 542 have better print resistance and are much easier to sand and rub than similar lacquers made with conventional maleics. These properties, together with much superior cold check resistance, make AROCHEM 542 an ideal resin for all interior type lacquer finishes. Contact your nearest U.S.I. office today for complete technical information.

SPECIFICATIONS—AROCHEM 542

Melting Point (Mercury Method)	100-108° C.
Acid Value	20-30
Color (Gardner Stds. '33, 60% in Toluol)	10 Max.
Sp. Gr. (Approx. range @ 25° C.)	1.13-1.18
Solubility	Completely soluble in aromatic, ester, ketone, and other usual lacquer solvents. Insol. in aliphatic solvents.

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Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.523	- .542
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- .37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	- .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	- —
American process, com'l, leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1740	- .1760
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1840	- .1860
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1750	- .1775
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1850	- .1875
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2035	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	- —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2185	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
ton, lots	lb.	.38	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.39	- —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	- —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	- —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.45
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	-11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works,	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- .41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝	- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	- —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	- —

Chemicals Availability

—Continued from page 5

dyes, cellophane, glycerin, hydroquinones, phenol and polytetrafluorethylene. Calcium chloride, caustic potash, caustic soda, epsom salts and soda ash have been removed from group 3 entirely because they are in plentiful supply, DPA said.

Chemicals were classified as follows:—

Group 1

Acetylene; alkyl phenols; alkyl phenol resins; *alkyl polysulphide polymers; alpha picoline; ammonia, anhydrous; argon; betagammapicoline; benzene; butadiene; calcium carbide; carbon disulphide; carbon tetrachloride; chloroform; cobalt salts and driers; copper chemicals; cyclohexanol; dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane; ethylene oxide; freon; hydrofluoric acid and derivatives; iron oxide yellow; isonicotinic acid; lithium chemicals; *methylene chloride; monochlorotrifluorethylene; naphthalene; naphthenic acid; nickel chemicals; oxygen; parachlorophenol; phthalic anhydride; pine oil; polyethylene resins; pyrethrum; pyridin; sebacic acid (refined); selenium compounds; sulphur; sulphuric acid; toluene; trichloroethylene; urea; zinc ammonium chloride, and zinc chloride.

* Most critical.

Group 2

Adipic acid; alkyd resins; allethrin; barium chemicals; basic lead carbonate; boric acid; carbon black; charcoal; chlorine; chrome green; chrome orange; chrome molybdate orange; chrome yellow; DDT; ethanolamines; ethyl chloride; ethylene dichloride; ethyleneglycol; hexylresorcinol; hydrogen peroxide; isopropyl alcohol; lead arsenate; lead chromate; lead oxide, red; litharge; maleic anhydride; melamine; melamine resins; methanol; methyl chloride; nitric acid; orthophosphoric acid; paradichlorobenzene; paranitrophenol; pentaerythritol; perchloroethylene; phenolic resins; phosphate plasticizers; phosphorus; polyester resins; resorcinol; resorcinol resins; sodium chlorate; sodium cyanide; sodium hydrosulphite; sodium metal; styrene; sulphadiazine; sulphathiazole; sulphur chloride; titanium pigments and xylene.

Group 3

Acetic acid; amyl acetate; amyl alcohol; anilin; anthraquinone dyes; benzaldehyde; benzene hexachloride (BHC); benzyl alcohol; benzyl benzoate; borax; butyric acid; calcium arsenate; casein; cellophane; cellulose acetate; cellulose butyrate; copper-8-hydroxyquinolinolate; cresols and cresylic acids; ethers; ethyl alcohol; ethylcellulose; formaldehyde; glycerin; hydroquinones; iodine; methyl bromide; methacrylate; naphtha; nicotine sulphate; nicotinic acid; nitrogen gas; normal octyl alcohol; nylon, plastic type; phenol; polystyrene; polytetrafluorethylene (Teflon); polyvinyl acetate; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinyl butyral; polyvinyl chloride; propionic acid; quinoline; rosin; rotenone; shellac; succinic acid; tall oil; turpentine, and urea resnis.

US Tax Aid for Expansion

—Continued from page 4

second portion $1,790 000 was certified, of which 50 percent was allowed; on a third portion $3,466,000 was certified, of which 35 percent was allowed; and on a fourth portion $697,000 was certified, of which 15 percent was allowed.

Polyvinyl butyral resin—Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., $175,750 certified, of which 50 percent was allowed.

Sulphur—Stanolind Oil & Gas, Hockley County, Tex., $460,000 certified, of which 70 percent was allowed.

Sulphuric acid—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Daytown, Tex., $6,945,000 certified of which 70 percent was allowed.

Synthetic ammonia—Cities Service Company, St. Louis, Mo., $28,055,800 certified, of which 40 percent was allowed.

Synthetic catalysts—Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., $353,860 certified, of which 60 percent was allowed.

OPS Again Revises Price Procedure Rule

The Office of Price Stabilization last week issued its second revision of price procedural regulation 1. It sets forth the procedural requirements for the issuance, amendment and interpretation of ceiling price regulations, as well as the filing of reports, protests and applications for adjustment.

OPS said the regulation was revised to bring it up-to-date and to clarify certain procedures. The revision reflects, for example, the decentralization of authority to field offices to handle applications for adjustment but allows formal review of their decisions. The revision also clarifies the privilege of submitting rebuttal evidence in protest proceedings.

Tinplate Export Quota Upped by 12,500 Tons

A supplemental export quota of 12,500 short tons for secondary tinplate products for export during the second quarter was issued April 30 by the Office of International Trade. The tinplate will be used for food and petroleum packaging and other essential purposes abroad.

The increased allotment for export consists of 6,250 short tons of mill accumulations and an equal amount of what is known in the trade as waste waste. With the addition of these tonnages, the second quarter export quota for secondary tinplates now totals 75,000 tons, including mill accumulations and unassorted tempers, 31,250 tons; waste waste, 21,250 tons; unmended menders, 15,000 tons; and circles, strips, cobbles, misprints, etc., 7,500 tons.

Chemical & Process Corp. Expands

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, has extended its foreign representation. The company is now represented by Sicom in Sicily, Italy; S. Huie & Co., Rangoon, Burma, and by Petrus Technical Supplies, Ltd., in Jerusalem, Israel.

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Make Government Businesslike

Government is big business at its biggest—in volume and value, that is; not in any other business sense. In most ways, it is most unbusinesslike, that is especially true with reference to money, both the getting and moreso the spending thereof.

That is one reason why the Budget Bureau and the General Accounting Office were created. The fact that those agencies have not done very much, if any, good for a number of years arises from a variety of causes, prominent among which is the deplorable lack of teamwork among ,and even within, the units of the administrative, judicial, and legislative offices.

For some months past, because of its high relative importance, the unbusinesslike use of money by government has been getting the most attention in the areas of defense. Buying there has been criticized from all sides. Wasteful use, or misuse, or utter loss of what has been bought also has come in for a deal of condemnation—and investigation by congress.

As is customary in all the assumptions by congress of FBI functions and those of the judiciary, the investigations of defense wasteful spending and handling did not look to any extent behind the practices. If they had, it could, perhaps would, have been discovered that, as in most such matters of public funds, the fault lay with the legislature which provides the money without applying much if any business-sense to the manner in which it is to be used.

It must, of course, be said that it is extremely difficult to lay out a program for defense spending. There was some truth in the old saying of the early Plains days:—"Hell; you can't tell an army man nothin'."

But, when congress lays it down that defense spending must be substantially confined to buying domestically produced materiel and spends much time and a deal of extra money to make defense markets for small business or slack regions, the army man must listen, even though he can see the cost.

It is assumable that congress does not want the army, or any other defense group to be businesslike in its doing of business. That conclusion is forced upon one by the congressional move to prohibit the use of defense funds in any part for the training of any military officer "in any legal or business profession." Is it to be assumed also that the congressional attitude is that those who profit by never giving a sucker a chance are not to be deprived of suckers? Reliable reports have had it that the offers of trained buyers to serve in defense procurement for nominal, if any, compensation were withdrawn when they were told that the essential qualification was that a man be approved by a political organization officer.

The above-mentioned restriction on the use of defense funds has been approved by the lower house of congress. Business organizations—those which place the public welfare above profit—have become interested in the matter and are urging their members to oppose the restriction in communications to their senators.

There can be no question of the desirability of business training for those who have a part in the nation's biggest buying operation. It would be good for the taxpayers if special instruction in that connection was made a part of the curriculum of the military schools. An interesting field of economic research is offered in the direction of a study of what such training might be able to cut from government spending and a comparison with what is added thereto as a result of the existing training in certain lines of engineering.

A movement has been under way for some months to instil cost-consciousness among military officers. Some savings are reported to have been effected. Those have been largely on the side of wasteful use or other handling. The buying side is still about as it was a year ago: every unit has its own specifications, its own terminology, its own procedures. If published reports are to be believed, straight competitive bidding is not a fixed rule; neither is the acceptance of the lowest bid when bidding has been open. There are reasons for that—good ones, sometimes; just as there are good reasons for not making mere economy the sole criterion of any use of governmental funds or materials. Unreasonable imposition of that criterion can be, and often is, hampering, discouraging and, frequently more costly in the long run. But, reasonable means of saving substantial portions of the money spent or otherwise used in defense and other governmental areas are widely applicable. They should be applied in such connections as the closer regimentation of specifications, the unification of the buying operations of, at least, each executive department—a one-for-all-catalog and buying agency would help much—and insistence that those who are doing business for the government have an adequate qualification of knowhow.

Whither in Fuels

The fuels of the future—if any—offer a most intriguing opportunity for speculation—both mental and financial. So, there should be much to interest many in the parley on the outlook in fuels technology which is being held this week by the gas and fuel group of the American Chemical Society. The informative value of the parley will depend in no small degree on what is contributed by mechanical engineers and general economists: the subject of fuels is a universal one.

Chemistry has done much in the development of fuels —and the development of fuels has done much for chemistry. In fact, one of the biggest problems related to the future of fuels arises from the competition on the relative extent to which coal and petroleum should be used as fuel or as the source of chemical compounds. That problem is becoming quite troublesome in some connections with the utilization of petroleum. The growth of the petrochemical industry is going to have a widely ramifying series of effects on the national economy. A scare was raised last winter when it appeared that the bigger profit was pulling petroleum out of the fuel oil markets into areas of chemical conversion. What sort of rebalancing will be effected by the development of production of liquid fuels from coal is subject to any number of guesses.

In fuel circles, there is much looking toward the expansion of the supply of gas for domestic use from both natural and manufacturing sources. A deal of interest has been aroused by a new process which utilizes coal dust and other coal waste in the making of water gas. Another new process produces gas of high heat value from heavy petroleum at what is said to be a substantial reduction in cost. Of course, the area of big talk is that embracing the gasification of coal in the ground in comparison with its hydrogenation or other processing to produce liquid fuel.

Engineering developments in heating apparatus are contributing much to the complexity of the fuels problem. The most promising seem to be those having to do with the gasification of oil before combustion.

Chemical contributions to the improvement of fuels have been many since the discovery of tetraethyl-lead. One of the newest is the use of blends of amyl nitrates to raise the octane number of petroleum distillates in the making of diesel fuel; another is the use of hydrazin as a rocket fuel. A bit of progress has been made in the priming of gasoline with butane. "Bottled gas" is being promoted as a power fuel. Radioactivating of tetraethyl-lead is said to make it a better fuel-improver. Acetaldehyde and diethyl ether have been used as engine fuels for purposes of special tests. Pipelines are being laid for the transportation of coal, transportation and storage being big items in the fields of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels.

As the ACS parley will give some consideration to sources of energy in general, atomic fission, being at least a near-chemical—or neochemical phenomenon, doubtless will get a good looking-at. It is, however, too much to expect any attention to be given to means of effecting the utilization of the quintillions of ergs which are recurrently dissipated when the waters of the Mississippi river system go high.

For the Bookshelf

AIR POLLUTION: Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution, Sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Air Pollution, Louis C. McCabe, chairman. Cloth; xiv+847 pages, 7¼x9⅞ in. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $12.50.

This is a big book on a very big subject, on which there is a big variety of opinions. The purpose of this record is stated thus:—"to bring together in one volume an authentic body of information on the nature and control of air pollution." The conference from which the information was drawn was held in Washington two years ago by governmental experts and professional students of air pollution in universities, research institutions, and industry. It comprised panels on agriculture, analytical methods and properties, equipment, health, instrumentation, legislation, and meteorology. The sponsoring committee, representing the executive departments of the government, was organized by the Secretary of the Interior under authorization by the President. The chairman is the chief of the fuels and explosives division of the Bureau of Mines, whose interest and work in the areas of air pollution have been outstanding. The proceedings of the conference are reported as general sessions and in largest part according to the above-listed panels.

Some idea of the scope of the deliberations can be got from the fact that the agricultural panel covered fourteen topics, ranging from fluorides to 2,4-D; there were the same number of topics in the panel on analytical methods and properties; twenty-four in the equipment panel; fourteen under health and the same number under instrumentation; the legislation panel comprised nine topics; the meteorology panel had eight. The reporting of the aggregate of ninety-seven occupies 803 pages, on every one of which there is something that industry will be helped by knowing in connection with one of the most detrimental influences upon its public relations.

Anybody who has interested himself in the consideration that has been and is being given from various standpoints to the nature, causes, and effects of air pollution will find it easy to agree with the views presented at the conference with reference to the difficulties attending the formulation and application of standards for maximum pollution levels, especially with relation to effects on human beings. They will agree also with the, for some reason, little stressed importance of the human equation in all aspects of air pollution. It is everywhere apparent that carelessness is of fundamental and universal status. That, of course, is something with which science or technology cannot cope with any substantial promise of success.

The commercial economic aspects of the prevention and control of air-pollution are big in many ways. They get commensurate consideration in the collection of information in this book. But, as is emphasized, the cause for cleaner air will most be furthered by public sentiment, properly informed and implemented, as the resolution of the manufacturing chemists association, adopted by the air-pollution conference, advised, by the application by industry of all its resources toward the solution of the problem.

Much can be learned in that connection from this informative report of the conference's deliberations.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

and rodenticides and the equipment needed to apply these materials will await the recommendations of technical personnel which will make a survey of the areas most seriously affected and the warehousing facilities for storing rice and other grains. But, meanwhile, American suppliers who are interested in supplying the Philippine market should start now to make ararngements for representation in the Philippines.

The purchasing will be done under one or both of the procedures which have been established by the Philippine Council for United States Aid, as outlined in recent MSA publications, ECA/SBM No. 172 (Revised) or MSA/SBM No. 9. The former is the method of handling imports of MSA finance commodities by private importing firms in the Philippines, and the latter is the procedures for advertising for bids for the purchase of government-end-use items which are bought by the Philippine council. This procedure limits the eligible bidders to representatives of foreign firms and importers in the Philippines. No bids are accepted directly from foreign suppliers. Copies of the publications can be obtained from the MSA office of small business.

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Heavy Chemicals

Prices for antimony metal were reduced sharply last week. The downward revision was the result of lower producing costs, particularly a decline in the price of ore. The reduction was promptly reflected in a decline in the market for antimony sulphide. Producers reduced the price of lead two cents per pound below the OPS ceiling level. The drop was attributed to increased shipments of foreign lead o the U. S. market, recent relaxation of demand here and abroad and a temporary stoppage of stockpile buying. While the background of lead based chemicals has been weakened, there were no price changes announced to date. Quicksilver prices declined under limited buying interest and more pressure on the part of holders to liquidate. Lower price for sodium antimoniale was another reflection of the reduced metal quotation.

Labor difficulties in the steel and petroleum industries cast shadows on the consumption of sulphuric acid and caustic soda. The iron and steel industry is a sizable consumer of sulphuric acid and orders to defer shipments are being received while the available supply of acid is steadily increasing. Caustic soda has temporarily lost one of its most active outlets, the petroleum refineries and stocks of caustic are beginning to pile up. Supplies of chlorine leaned further toward easement. The loosening up was said 'o be the result of a cancellation of a contract for trichlorethylene by the government. Soda ash remained in easy supply with light and dense available for immediate or future shipment. Steadily increasing output of anhydrous ammonia has not eased the supply situation to date.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.5 percent for the week ending April 26, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 90.2 in the preceding week and 100.9 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Aluminum Sulphate — Demand down somewhat since the beginning of the second quarter while supply conditions have improved. Producers are in a position to make prompt shipments of either commercial or iron free.

Antimony Sulphide—Priced lower at 38c. for carlots and at 38½c. per pound for less, freight allowed East. The decline is in line with the recent reduction in the price of antimony metal. No change in the price for trichloride has been announced to date.

Barium Carbonate — Moving on the basis of $85.50 per ton in carlots and $95.50 for l.c.l. freight equalized with recognized competitive points. Census Bureau placed January production of precipitated at 4,635 tons, against 4,664 in the preceding month.

Chlorine—A slight loosening up of spot tanks was noted last week. The slack was said to be the result of a cancellation of a government contract for one of the chlorinated solvents. Producers for the most part are about even with contract schedules and while deferred withdrawals have left occasional quantities for spot sale, the overflow has not been extensive to date. The outlook is generally considered favorably based on a steadily broadening consuming field. Some interests assert that increased production this year will be sufficient to level off any expansion that may develop in the consuming field. DPA describes the market as approximately in balance with civilian and military requirements.

Cobalt Acetate — February production was placed at 5,763 pounds, gross weight, against 10,811 in January. February shipments amounted to 11,575 pounds and stocks on February 29 totaled 4,681 pounds, compared with 10,493 at the close of the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand has remained down compared with a month ago and it is expected that developments in the iron and steel industry will cause some deferment of shipments to the steel mills. The supply situation has shown no appreciable easement with May-June shipments still being offered. Export inquiries from Mediterranean and South American countries continued active.

Production and shipments of copper sulphate in March dropped to 9,516 tons and 7,140 tons, 7 and 35 percent respectively, from February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks rose 49 percent to 6,988 tons and were enough for more than three weeks' requirements at the March rate of shipments. Foreign trade data for March are not available. Imports were negligible in February. Exports of 2,508 tons in February were 35 percent less than in January and 30 percent less than the 1951 monthly average.

Fluorspar — Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 26,122 and 24,037 short tons, respectively in February, a decrease of 8 percent in output from January but an increase of 11 percent in shipments, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in February, 6,799 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 1,782 tons were from Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky, 2,526 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 1,411 tons in January.

Lime—The use of lime in both the Federal Repubic of Germany and Eastern Germany is short of requirements. However, the consequences are more serious in Eastern Germany where lime is especially needed.

Preliminary figures indicate that production of lime in Tanganyika increased to 120,000 long tons in 1951 from 70,000 tons in 1950.

Potash, Caustic — Buying interest did not show any degree of urgency over the past month. Producers have met requirements without difficulty and have sufficient inventories to make immediate shipments when desired.

Potassium Carbonate — Moderate increase in the inquiry from glass plants instilled a little more life into this market. Producers' stocks were fully adequate to meet requirements.

Potassium Chlorate—Market conditions firm with buying activities not unusually broad. Prompt shipments remained available without commanding unusual attention from match factories or other consumers.

Salt Cake—This material is not moving as brisk as it did earlier in the year when demand from the kraft paper mills bordered on urgency. Stocks appeared adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Soda Ash — No visible pickup in consuming demand was reported in producing quarters. Contract shipments seemed to be holding their former average but new business remained relatively slow. The favorable supply condition was maintained in both light and dense ash.

Soda, Caustic — Supplies are gradually increasing regardless of cutback production by the lime-soda process. Demand does not compare favorably with that of a year ago and some producers are not optimistic over the outlook for the second quarter. All forms continued available for prompt shipment.

Brazil plans to import soda ash and caustic soda in 1952 from European sources, principally the United Kingdom. Imports are estimated at 50,000 tons of soda ash and 65,000 tons of caustic soda. Domestic production of these materials is about 8,600 tons.

A 2,000,000-peso (US $1,000,000) caustic-soda and chlorine plant in the Republic of the Philippines has been completed and is expected to begin operations soon.

Sodium Antimoniate—Priced lower at 38c. per pound in carlots and 39c. in less delivered East. The decline was the result of lower producing costs, occasioned by the decline in the price of antimony metal.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supply conditions have continued easy with stocks adequate

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Antimony metal, 6c. per lb.
sulphide, 4c. per lb.
Lead metal, 2c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $6 per flask.
Sodium antimoniate, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
249.2	249.2	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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to meet current requirements. Overall demand not unusually active, although railroads are said to be calling for normal quantities.

Sodium Chlorate—Maintenance of demand for weed control chemicals has kept the market position relatively tight. Demand from other sources continued fair but not of the pressure type.

Sulphur—Domestic demand continued heavy but not up to earlier expectations. The shortage is showing some signs of easement but according to producers the full impact of additional capacity will not be felt until late next year.

A large deposit of sulphur is reported to have been discovered in the region of Sabinas and Muzquis, Mexico, United States interests have been offered a concession for the mining and selling of the sulphur.

Acids

Acetic — Glacial commanded no unusual attention at the turn of the month. Supply conditions were described as comfortable with producers in a position to make prompt shipments. Demand throughout the month of April followed spotty lines and there were no developments at the close of the month suggestive of a change from this plan.

Chromic—Some acid has been moved at the late price decline although sales have been confined mostly to current wants. The stringency in nickel has kept the plating demand down during the past few months.

Muriatic — No shortage of stocks at present. The market has continued in relatively free supply with producers in a position to satisfy all consuming wants promptly.

Oxalic—Aside from small lot sales, the market has retained a relatively quiet position. Producers' inventories are large enough to meet current requirements promptly.

Sulphuric — Industrial demand was slower last week leaving the supply situation comfortable. Developments in the iron and steel industry have caused some deferment of shipments and the peak for agriculture has been passed for this season.

Seventeen Brazilian companies produce sulphuric acid and have a combined capacity of 187,220 metric tons. The output of 11 producers was 65,330 tons in 1951; production figures for the remaining 6 firms are not yet available.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Priced lower at 44c. per pound for carlots, bulk f.o.b. mines. It was stated that reduced production costs and particularly lower prices for ore were the principal factors in bringing about the decline.

Domestic mine production of antimony decreased 24 percent in February, as compared with January, and amounted to 272 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production however, increased 16 percent and amounted to 1,083 short tons. Industrial consumption decreased 17 percent in February and amounted to 1,130 short tons. Of the total consumption 65 percent was used in the manufacture of nonmetallic products and the balance in the manufacture of metal products. Stocks held by producers and smelters on February 29 increased 8 percent over the 3,049 short tons reported on hand February 1. Industrial consumers' and dealers' stocks on hand at the month's end amounted to 5,910 short tons, a slight decrease from 5,999 tons reported on hand at the beginning of the month. Imports in February decreased nearly 12 percent and amounted to 1,247 short tons. Of the total imports, 86 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 10 percent in the form of metal and the remainder in the form of oxide.

Cobalt—Consumption in the United States exceeded 1,000,000 pounds for the first time in any month in February 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption was 1,069,308 pounds in February, a gain of 27 percent over January and 7 percent greater than the previous record established in August 1951. Noteworthy in February was the usage of nearly 300,000 pounds of purchased scrap. Greater utilization of cobalt in cobalt-chromium-tungeten-molybdenum alloys was chiefly responsible for the gain in February. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 0.5 percent more in February than in January, imports declined 6 percent, but sales gained 17 percent. Production and sales of cobalt oxide declined 5 and 56 percent, respectively,

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from January, but imports were up 3 percent. Production of cobalt salts decreased 27 percent but shipments were up 20 percent. Output and shipments of driers dropped 26 and 11 percent, respectively. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 81,387 and 14,040 pounds, respectively, in February compared with 92,737 and 27,118 pounds, respectively, in January.

Copper—Total mine production of recoverable copper declined 6 percent in February to 83,504 tons but was at an unchanged rate on a daily average basis, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter output from domestic and foreign primary materials fell 4 percent and production by primary refineries from primary (domestic and foreign) and scrap materials dropped 5 percent. Mine, smelter and refinery outputs in February, on the basis given above, were 6, 3 and 8 percent less than monthly averages for all of 1951. Imports fell 29 percent from the January level to 37,209 tons but the decrease was only 9 percent as compared with 1951 monthly averages; January was 28 percent above the 1951 monthly average. Entries of refined and unrefined classes of copper in January and February together were above the 1951 monthly average.

Lead—Priced lower at 17c. per pound New York and at 16.80c. St. Louis. These prices are 1c. below the ceiling set by OPS and represent the first change since October 1951. The downward revision was occasioned by increased imports of foreign lead, slowing down of demand and a temporary cessation of government stockpile buying.

Magnesium — Production of primary magnesium for the first three months of 1952 was 24,112 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was a 340 percent increase over the first three months' period of 1951, and the increase in shipments was 312 percent. Producers' stocks on March 31 were 5,906 tons, approximately 79 percent of one month's supply at the rate of consumption during this quarterly period. The six government-owned plants, which were rehabilitated in 1951 and had reached 60 percent of the total rated production capacity by December, produced at the rate of 71.3 percent of their total capacity during the first quarter of 1952.

Manganese—Domestic mine shipments of manganese ore in January, 1952, were increased by one-fourth over December to 8,700 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Arkansas, California, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon reported shipments with Montana accounting for 96 percent of the total. Shipments of manganiferous and ferruginous ore totaled 5,534 tons, 32 percent less than December, and originated in Montana and New Mexico. Imports of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more manganese increased 42 percent over December and totaled 201,405 short tons, making receipts for January considerably higher than the monthly average for 1951 of approximately 147,000 tons. As in December, India supplied 40 percent of the imported ore and accounted for a large part of the increase in total tonnage. The Union of South Africa supplied 18 percent; Gold Coast, 12 percent; Brazil, 10 percent; Cuba, 8 percent; Mexico, 5 percent, and Belgian Congo, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Philippines, French Morocco, and Greece the remaining 7 percent in descending order of importance.

Nickel—Bureau of Mines states that consumption of nickel in the United States by 148 companies which accounted for about 96 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1950 was 15,798,568 pounds in February, which indicates that total consumption was 16,457,000 pounds, compared with 17,533,000 pounds in January. Stocks on February 29 at consumers' plants were 7,522,635 pounds. Imports of nickel into the United States in February comprised 12,599,653 pounds of metal, 2,480,247 pounds of matte, and 2,740,777 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter from Canada, and 478,402 pounds of metal from Norway. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported is estimated at 17,124,000 pounds in February compared with 15,726,000 pounds in January.

Quicksilver—Priced lower with no apparent increase in buying interest over the turn of the month. Round lots were quoted from $200 to $202 per flask, and smaller quantities up to $206 on spot.

San Francisco.—Inquiry was light on the market during the week with stocks limited. Metal quoted $210-$212 per flask.

Tin—The rate of tin consumption was virtually unchanged in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, although in the shorter month slightly less metal was used in manufacturing. Figures based upon monthly report form NPAF-7 show that the use of tin in February was 6,828 long tons (4,274 of primary and 2,554 of secondary) compared with 7,189 tons in January (4,594 of primary and 2,595 of secondary). Tin stocks held by the Government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other (excluding metal afloat to the United States)—dropped from 36,900 long tons February 1 to 34,260 tons on February 29. Inventories of pig tin, excluding the strategic stockpile, amounted to only 13,285 long tons February 29, but withdrawals declined sharply for the first time since July, 1951. Stocks of pig tin were only depleted 1,456 long tons in February, compared with an average of 2,647 tons a month during the past six months. In February, the Government-owned smelter at Texas City, Texas, produced 1,800 long tons of 3-Star (1,802 in January) and 50 tons of Copan (25 in January) from concentrates. The RFC selling price of tin metal was $1.215 a pound throughout February.

Barrington Engineering Moves

The Barrington Engineering Corporation has moved its executive and sales office to 110 West 40th street, New York. The concern manufactures high speed wet mixing equipment of the turbine type.

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Maywood Signs Agreement For S. D. Spodumene Ore

Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J., has entered into an agreement with Black Hills Tin Company, Tinton, S. D., for the reactivation of the latter's spodumene mining and concentrating mill at Tinton. Operations at Tinton were carried on during the last war. Resumption of spodumene production was attributed by Maywood to the heavy increase in demand for lithium products. Maywood has been mining lithium-bearing spodumene ore at its properties in Keystone, S. D., since 1906.

Mines Bureau Has Titanium Data

Laboratory tests on titanium ore samples from the Christy deposit in the Magnet Cove area, Hot Spring County, Ark., have produced concentrates containing 91 to more than 92 percent titanium oxide with fair recoveries, according to a Bureau of Mines report.

The ore contains about 6 percent of titanium oxide, chiefly in the form of brookite. The report notes that the ore also contains some vanadium, which might be recovered as a by-product if it should become economically feasible to mine the deposit for titanium. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4851, "Mineral Dressing Investigation of Titanium Ore from the Christy Property, Hot Spring County, Ark.," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Research Information Service Has Data on German Man-Made Fibers

Research Information Service, New York, has announced the availability of information on production of man-made fibers in Germany. English translations of a large number of patent applications and research papers of German manufacturers are listed and abstracted in research bulletin 65, "Synthetic Fibers," which may be obtained free of charge by writing the research organization at 53 Nassau street, New York 38.

Trade Briefs

L. O. Koven & Brother, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., has appointed Willard P. Cunningham director of engineering sales.

Jan C. Uiterwyk has joined W. R. Grace & Co., New York, as manager of its miscellaneous produce department.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has issued a new two-page bulletin on its handwheel disc valve, model 211.

Hayes-Sammons Chemical Company, Mission, Tex., has added Harry Holton to its staff as a chemist.

Rayonier, Inc., has named George E. Scofield assistant resident manager of its Fernandina division.

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Switzer, duPont Nylon Division Head, Retires

Charles M. Switzer, director of the nylon manufacturing division of the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired on pension and been succeeded by George E. McClellan, director of the rayon manufacturing division.

The company has also announced five other changes in connection with Mr. Switzer's retirement. W. Sam Carpenter, 3rd, who has been director of the acetate manufacturing division, has been appointed head of the rayon manufacturing division. William L. Scarborough, manager of the acetate production section, was named to succeed Mr. Carpenter.

Thomas Taylor, manager of the Spruance rayon plant, Richmond, Va., was promoted to succeed Mr. Scarborough. Dr. Rollin F. Conaway, manager of the Yerkes rayon plant at Buffalo, N. Y., was transferred to the Spruance plant to take over Mr. Taylor's duties. Edward M. Cooper, jr., manufacturing superintendent of the Old Hickory, Tenn., rayon plant, has succeeded Dr. Conaway as manager of the Yerkes plant.

Copper Production Expansion Loan Request Under Study

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that consideration is being given to an application of the San Manuel Copper Corporation for a loan of $111,288,000 for expanding the production of copper. If made, the funds will go to develop an underground mine expected to produce 10,000,000 tons of ore annually, to provide complete facilities for milling 30,000 tons of ore and smelting 800 tons of concentrates daily, to provide power and water supply, to construct a railroad, and to develop a town site.

San Manuel is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magma Copper Company, New York. The latter has been continuously engaged in copper production in Arizona since 1911. This new operation, which is in Pinal County, Ariz., has been investigated systematically since 1943. Within four years after construction is started it is expected that production will approximate 140,000,000 pounds of copper and 6,000,000 pounds of molybdenite annually.

New York ACS Annual Meeting Scheduled Friday

The New York section of the American Chemical Society will hold its annual meeting May 9 at 8 p.m. at the Statler hotel, New York. After the election of new officers, there will be a panel discussion on synthetic fibers. Dr. Milton Harris, president of Harris Associates, Washington, D. C., will preside. Other participants will be:—C. H. Rutledge, product information manager, textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Jesse F. Yeates, sales manager, textile fibers, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va., and Carl Setterstrom, sales manager, textile fibers, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Chromic Acid Safety Data Issued by MCA

Recommended practice for the handling and use of chromic acid (chromium trioxide) is given in chemical safety data sheet SD-44, published by Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The data sheet lists the important precautions which must be observed to protect personnel who handle the material. Proper methods for shipping, labeling, storage, unloading and emptying containers are described. Personal protective equipment, employee education and instructions for physical examination and medical treatment are also outlined. Copies of chemical safety data sheet SD-44 may be obtained from MCA, Woodward Building, 15th and H streets, Washington 5, D. C., at 25 cents remitted with order.

'Dri-Pax' Desiccants Line Developed by Davison Chem.

Development of a complete line of desiccants known as "Dri-Pax," designed to meet economically the needs of the pharmaceutical industry for the packaging of products requiring protection from moisture damage, has been announced by the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. It is expected that the line will also find uses in other fields, the company stated. Davison sought flexibility, low material cost, and economy of application. The result of its study was new forms of silica gel desiccants which, together with those already available, are intended to meet any packaging specifications, according to the producer.

Trade Briefs

Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., has elected F. T. Whited, jr., and R. T. Moore members of the board.

Walter R. Shepperd, a salesman in the eastern territory for Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has retired after forty years of service with the concern.

Monsanto Chemical Company has set up a research fellowship in textile chemistry and physics at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has named Arnold E. Blitz sales supervisor in the ordnance field.

Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., is offering a twenty-eight-page bulletin entitled, "The Control of Industrial Dust," which is available on request to the company.

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Nickel Process Development Plant Contract to Ferguson

The H. K. Ferguson Company, New York and Cleveland, has been awarded a contract to engineer a process development plant for the Nickel Processing Company. The pilot plant will be built at the US Government-owned Nicaro Nickel Plant in Nicaro, Cuba, which is operated by Nickel Processing Company under a management contract. The project is part of that company's program for production of additional tonnages of nickel, and the recovery of by-product cobalt.

New York Sales Executives Hear 2 Chemical Men Tues.

The Sales Executives Club of New York will meet May 6 at 12:25 p.m. at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Subject under discussion will be "Your Business and Point Four." Among the speakers will be Victor C. Folsom, foreign counsel for Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, and Morris S. Rosenthal, president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York.

Union Carbide Elects

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has elected Walter E. Remmers vice-president of its alloys division. Mr. Remmers joined Union Carbide in 1936. He has been president of the Electro Metallurgical Company since 1948, and president of United States Vanadium Company since 1950. Both are Union Carbide divisions.

Mines Bur. Reports on Ill. Fluorspar

Data on the analysis of four diamond drill-hole cores taken from the Knox and Yingling fluorspar mines in Hardin County, Ill., are contained in a new Bureau of Mines report released by the Department of the Interior. Besides several graphs and charts, the report contains a history and description of the property, character of the ore, details of the mine workings, and data on sampling and analyses. A free copy of Report of Investigation 4856, "Knox and Yingling Fluorite Mines, Hardin County, Ill.," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Trade Briefs

J. Stanley Probst has resigned as president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Company, Baltimore, Md.

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has elected Richard G. Croft and R. D. Bradford directors.

Electrochemical Industries, Inc., Worcester, Mass., has been named a manufacturer's agent of Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no expansion to the limited demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to take small to moderate quantities for immediate delivery and showed little interest, if any, in later needs. While most items were quotably unchanged the undertone of the market was easy. Dutch potato starch for shipment was weaker and reduced fractionally. Increased cost of production lifted flake egg albumen 4 cents per pound, while yolk and other grades were unchanged. This advanced the index 3.4 points.

Reduced demand for both domestic and foreign starch unsettled the potato starch market. Supplies of domestic starch were still scarce, but this has been offset by the availability of Dutch material at less cost. Other sizing materials continued in slow request. Corn dextrin and starch were absorbed moderately for actual needs. Tapioca flour was quiet, but steady for spot delivery. Trading in new crop shipments from Brazil has been delayed as importers awaited the announcement of foreign exchange rates by the Brazilian government.

Exporters of wet cattle hides now must specify the number of light-weight hides (under 58 pounds) included in their export license applications, the Office of International Trade, has announced. This will enable OIT to keep abreast of the developments in the market for light-weight hides as compared with heavy-weight hides. At present, the market situation of heavy hides is comparatively easier. OIT also announced that, beginning May 1, 1952, wet and dry sheep and lamb skins; raw goat, kangaroo, kid, and wallaby skins; and semi-tanned sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins may be exported to most countries under "general license GRO," without prior application to OIT. Exporters will continue to apply to OIT for specific export licenses only if shipment is to be made to the Iron Curtain countries, Hong Kong, or Macao. Similar action was taken on buffalo hides on April 11, 1952.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Consuming inquiry continued restricted to immediate requirements. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Supplies were adequate to cover demand.

Bichromates—Outside of a steady movement of materials against current contracts, the market lacked new feature. Demand continued light and spotty for spot delivery. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was moderate, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Activity in this market was confined to withdrawals against former orders. New business was slow and stocks ample. Quotations were unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—Business was light for all grades. Users limited demand to actual requirements. Increased cost of tallow stiffed sulphonated grades, though quotations remained unchanged. Castor oil was unchanged at the recent decline.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Business continued active and exceeded current production, which has been affected by floods in some of the western plants. Prices remained firm at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quality and quantity. Inquiry for soluble dried blood was limited. Supplies were quite liberal and unchanged at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—While trading was light, the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of cash corn. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was held at $8.96 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $8.70; dark, $8.80, and white, $8.54, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Current demand was not urgent and immediate shipments were available at prevailing quotations. Withdrawals against former orders continued light. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder at $7.27, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was smaller, declining 1,456,000 bushels to 48,941,000 bushels for the week ended April 25, compared with 56,502,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Potato starch, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
285.0	281.6	281.7	225.1	326.8

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Egg Albumen—This market was firmer and advanced 4c. per pound, due to increased cost of production. Flake was lifted to $1.50 to $1.52 per pound and powder, $1.54 to $1.56 per pound, depending upon quantity. There was no change in the technical grade. Trading was confined to immediate delivery. Prices ranged from $1 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity.

Liquid egg production in March totaled 62,658,000 pounds, compared with 77,020,000 pounds during March last year and 1946-50 average of 106,966,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Frozen and dried were smaller than a year ago but the quantity used for immediate consumption was slightly larger than last year. Dried egg output during March amounted to 2,325,000 pounds, against 2,159,000 pounds in March last year and average of 11,475,000 pounds. Production consisted of 336,000 pounds of whole egg, 639,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,350,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during March last year consisted of 1,571,000 pounds of whole egg, 359,000 pounds of dried albumen and 219,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—Production of yolk was heavy in March, totaling 1,350,000 pounds, compared with 219,000 pounds a year ago. Buying interest was slow and market easy. Prices were quotably unchanged at $1.09 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Interest in replacements has slackened appreciably for both domestic and foreign starch. Dutch starch was easier and shipments declined ½c. per pound. Prompt shipments were quoted at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. Domestic starch was scarce and production continued low. Prices were merely nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills, Maine. Idaho mills were out of the market. Stocks on the spot were quoted at 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair request. Raw was unchanged at 7.35c. to 7.50c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business lacked snap. Market was unchanged and steady for spot delivery. Trading in new crop was still quiet as importers awaited announcement by the Brazilian government of foreign exchange rates for shipments. Spot stocks of high grade were quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per pound and medium, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Current demand continued light. Tanners were purchasing cautiously due to the unsettled leather market. Supplies were adequate and maintained at former levels.

Cutch—This market remained steady. Offerings for shipment were held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Inquiry for replacements was reported fair.

Mangrove Bark—Business was still slow. Shipments were unchanged and merely nominal. South American bark was quoted at $50 to $52 per ton, ex-dock, and African bark at $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were liberal. J1's were nominal at $43 to $46 per ton, ex-dock, depending upon seller, and crushed $65 per ton.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was confined to limited quantities for prompt shipment. Market remained firm—at prevailing quotations. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. per pound, and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock.

Wattle — Primary market remained steady. Tanners confined demand to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $105 to $106 per ton, and merchantable at $101.50 to $102.50 per ton, ex-dock. Extract was quoted at 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price index advanced to 93.2 last week, compared with 92.5 in the preceding period. Normal superphosphate was priced higher at Baltimore under OPS regulations but all the producers have not increased the price at Carteret, N. J., because contracts have been entered on a quarter basis and do not expire until the end of June. The price of triple at East Tampa, Florida, has not been changed. Labor difficulties at Chilean nitrate plants have been settled after a shutdown of 57 days. Efforts are being made to produce, load ship in excess of 100,000 tons of Chilean nitrate for the United States market during the month of May. Demand was active for domestic and imported potash. Ammonium sulphate continued in short supply with prospects of becoming exceedingly tight on account of the resumption of the steel dispute. Cyanamid prices will be reduced on May 15.

Packing - house byproducts remained quiet. Some steamed bone meal was moved for feed use and small sales of raw were reported to the fertilizer trade at former price levels. Hoofmeal was neglected and there was no unusual buying interest in either dried blood or tankage. All of the additional offerings of castor pomace were purchased for fertilizer use and the market was bare of stocks at the close of the week. Menhaden fishing operations are progressing in the Gulf and are expected to open on the Atlantic coast later this month.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — No easement from the tight supply position could be noted. Demand has absorbed current production readily and the outlook is seriously disturbed by the resumption of the steel strike.

Sindri fertilizer factory, the largest industrial enterprise of the Government of India, was formally opened on March 2, 1952. It began operations on an experimental basis in October, 1951, and has produced more than 20,000 long tons of ammonium sulphate. The daily capacity of 1,000 tons is expected to be achieved by June, 1952. It is also planned to expand the plant further to produce in addition 500 tons of urea daily.

Bone Meal—No unusual activity last week. Steamed was unchanged at $80 per ton with light sales reported for feed use. Some small lot sales of raw were noted at $75 per ton for fertilizer requirements.

Castor Pomace—All the available material has passed to consumers and there were no additional stocks at the close of the week. Last sales were at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Cyanamid—Prices will be reduced substantially on May 15. The granular grade will be priced at $62.50 per ton and the pulverized at $2.90 per unit of nitrogen in bags f.o.b. the works. Users can book requirements for the new season at the above prices.

Dried Blood—Prices held at the late decline with sales slow and buyers content to await new developments. New York named $6.25 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $6.

Fish Meal—Continued relatively quiet so far as menhaden was concerned although fishing operations are progressing in the Gulf and are expected to expand to to the Atlantic coast later this month. There appeared to be plenty of imported material available in a buyers' market.

Guano—Chile's deposits of guano are found along the coast between Arica and south of Antofagasta; some are on islands and others on the mainland. There is very little white guano and no new deposits of either the white or the red have been discovered for some time. Production and consumption of white guano are approximately equal. An average of 3,000 metric tons was sold annually in the period 1946-50. However, this average is considerably lower than sales in the past 2 or 3 years, owing to very low production in 1946 and 1947. Output in 1951 has been estimated by the trade at 1,600 tons and at 1,800 tons in 1952, compared with 4,400 tons in 1950. Reserves of red guano are estimated at about 500,000 tons of 16 percent P_2O_5.

Phosphate Rock—Market position steady with demand and supply about evenly divided. It is expected that a sizable purchase for North Europe will be consummated by the end of the month.

Advices from Port Said state that exports of phosphate rock from Kosseir declined to 274,57[illegible] metric tons in 1951 from 358,115 tons in 1950; Europe took 100,865 tons in 1951 and 167,565 tons in 1950. Countries beyond Suez imported 173,715 tons in 1951 and 190,550 tons in 1950. Of those countries importing phosphates shipped through the Suez Canal, Italy was first in 1951 with 56,620 tons, Finland was second, followed by Yugoslavia.

Potassium Muriate — Demand active both for domestic and foreign material as the season nears its close. Delivery of 664,751 tons of potash containing 380,842 tons of K_2O in the first quarter of the year by five major American producers was announced by the American Potash Institute. This represents an increase of 6 percent over the 1951 period.

Sodium Nitrate—Strike at the Chilean nitrate plants has been settled and shipments have been resumed. Arrivals are expected during the last week of this month. Efforts are being made to produce, load and ship during the month of May in excess of 100,000 tons for the U. S. market.

Superphosphate—Priced higher at Baltimore at 86c. per unit of a-p-a for normal under OPS regulations. The price at Carteret, N. J., is still quoted at 82c. by a major producer because contracts have been entered on a quarterly basis and do not expire until June 30. Overall demand remained active, although recent rains have slowed down shipments to some extent. The supply situation continued definitely tight. No price change is contemplated in triple at this time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Normal superphosphate, Baltimore, 4c. per unit of a-p-a.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
93.2	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Unsettled weather conditions over the past week reflected a slight decline in activity on the local market as compared to the previous report period. General market conditions remained good, however, with supplies adequate and prices firm. Incoming shipments of ammonium nitrate remained behind schedule with demand continuing at a good level. The new freight rate increase, effective May 2, is reflected below in the prices quoted for Canadian ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate. Prices of blood meal and tankage held firm during the past week. Domestic fish meal quotations dropped to $2.26 per unit of protein, plus cost of sacks, in an effort to meet imported meal supplies, quoted $2.15 per unit of protein, sacks included.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$81.89 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $84.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$73.99 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $98.49 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Pesticides

Market conditions remained relatively quiet over the turn of the month. Buyers appeared willing to wait out developments and showed no particular desire to take on stocks. The government does not seem to be pushing cotton acreage and southern banks have assumed an ultra conservative policy. Meanwhile, weather conditions in a large part of the cotton South have continued dry and prospects for a high bug count are not favorable at the movement. There is no shortage of BHC at present and no extensive processing of dusts is expected until the heat is off 3-5-40 in the South. DDT is available but is not in heavy over supply. Toxaphene is well sold on contract but withdrawals are slow and the supply position is leaning toward easement. The weed control chemicals including 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were fairly active, with inquiry from the West coast more pronounced than from other areas.

The regional director of locust control work in the Middle East for the Point Four Program has arrived in Tehran, where he will make his headquarters. He will supervise locust control in the entire area and will have at his disposal eight airplanes equipped for spraying. The planes will be used throughout the region, following locust migrations from country to country and demonstrating the use of new insecticides in control work.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Freeport Sulphur Production Hit Peak Level in Jan.-Mar.

Production of sulphur by Freeport Sulphur Company in the first quarter of 1952 was the greatest in any quarter in the company's history, Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president, has revealed.

Reporting on the sulphur shortage, Mr. Williams said that the outlook had "very definitely improved." The shortage has led to government allocation of the mineral both for domestic and foreign use. Mr. Williams reported that recently some sulphur consumers had not taken all of their allocations. Moreover, he added, substantial additional supplies of sulphur in different forms are being brought into production by various companies in the United States and other free world nations.

Total output of Freeport's sulphur operations in the quarter reached 413,000 long tons, Mr. Williams said. The great bulk of this tonnage was supplied by the company's Grande Ecaille mine, which is producing at almost twice the World War II peak and nearly three times the prewar level.

Malathon Insecticide Developed by Pennsalt

"Penthon," a new organic-phosphate type insecticide specially designed for protection of apples and pears and certain other crops, has been formulated for commercial use by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Containing malathon (compound 4049) as the active insecticidal chemical, "Penthon" is said to provide effective control in conjunction with greatly reduced toxicity to man, compared with certain other organic phosphate pesticides. It has also been tested extensively as a spray and in an aerosol on ornamental plants, out-of-doors and under glass, and is claimed to show exceptionally good plant tolerance to a wide variety of plants. "Penthon" is sold in both powder and liquid form:—"Penthon" E-50, an emulsifiable concentrate containing 50 percent malathon, and "Penthon" W-25, a wettable powder containing 25 percent malathon. Both the wettable powder and the emulsion may be used with the more commonly known insecticides.

Pacific Coast Borax Names Turner to Agronomy Position

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif., has appointed J. R. Turner assistant agronomist for the southern territory. Mr. Turner will devote special attention to a story of boron needs of alfalfa and pastures in Tennessee and Kentucky. The appointment of Mr. Turner brings to four the number of agronomists employed by Pacific Coast Borax to develop the agricultural use of high grade fertilizer borate.

Anglo-Iranian Develops New Sulphur Process

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., London, England, has developed a new catalytic process for the removal of sulphur from petroleum during refining. The process, known as "Autorefining," is said to have proven successful in large pilot plant operations. A commercial unit is now under construction at one of Anglo-Iranian's refineries, and is scheduled for completion later this year. The process has been patented by the company and is available for licensing.

Prentiss Names Dr. Harris

Dr. C. S. Harris has been appointed entomologist for the insecticide division of Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Harris spent many years with the Shell Oil Company and associated firms as entomologist and agricultural specialist, planning and directing a program of research, product and application development, and market development on pesticides manufactured and marketed by Shell east of the Rockies.

Chile's Nitrate Strike Settled

Loadings of Chilean nitrate at Chilean ports resumed April 29, it was announced last week by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York. Arrivals at United States ports are expected to begin the last week of this month. Efforts are being made to produce, load and ship more than 100,000 tons to the US market during the month of May.

Trade Briefs

Dr. George Urdang, professor of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, will retire this year.

Robert Moses has been named sales manager of the Phoenix division of Brunswing Drug Company.

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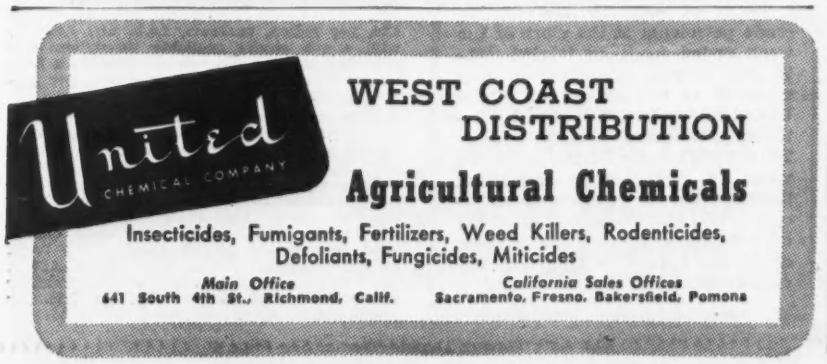
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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives market was troubled last week by strikes and pending strikes which would have a strong bearing upon the supply picture of many of the important materials. Of prime importance was the effect upon toluol. This material which was currently in great demand for government and industrial uses, was expected to grow still tighter should the steel mills shutdown continue for any length of time, since a greater burden would be placed upon the petroleum industry to provide more of the material required for defense. Xylol would be affected similarly. For the present, quotations remained unchanged, but some tightening was already apparent. The threat of a widespread strike of oil refineries was also expected to cut down the available supply of these materials as well as the various aliphatics. There was currently a good balance between the available stocks of these items and the demand from customary users.

Affected quite differently by the steel strike were the LP-gases. Both propane and butane were in ample supply and could be had without difficulty, in some cases, at prices which were lower that the official ceilings. However, a large market will be cut off should the steel strike continue and observers foresaw a very soft market in that event. The paraffin wax market was reported to be somewhat healthier recently. According to producers stocks were being sold in good quantities and there was no longer the large unsold quantities in the hands of producers. Microcrystalline wax was still a bit weak, although sales have picked up to some extent. The picture of the white mineral oils market was quiet and stable. A good volume of business was done and stocks were adequate to cover all requirements at unchanged prices.

Solvents and Diluents

Indications of renewed tightness were seen in the supply situation of petroleum toluol, according to producers. With the steel mills on strike again last week, that source of toluol was expected to be cut off. This, it was believed, would place an added burden upon petroleum producers of the material to fill the large requirements of the government as well as the needs of industry. Also to be affected would be xylol. Although the demand for this material was not as great, there was a limited supply, since some producers have cut down its output in favor of toluol production. Prices for these articles remained unchanged. There continued to be a good balance between the supply and demand for the intermediate aromatic chemicals, which remained steady in price. The higher boilers also enjoyed a good deal of interest and all inquiries could be met from producers' stocks. The strike at some oil refineries and the threat of further shutdowns was expected to have a marked effect upon the aliphatics market.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Conditions in this market remained steady throughout last week. There was a comfortable supply of material available and a rather good demand was reported. The range of market quotations was unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Buying interest was reported to be steadily good. All orders could be met without difficulty from the large stocks held by producers. Production continued at a good rate and prices held steady.

Mineral Spirits—No change occurred in this market last week. There was a stable balance between the available supply and the demand from usual consumers. There was no problem in production and price quotations remained unchanged.

Rubber Solvent—Production was well maintained, providing ample stocks to consumers who showed a normal interest in the material. No change occurred in the pricing schedule.

Stoddard Solvent—Quiet prevailed in this market, according to members of the industry. There was a steady call for the material and all requirements could be filled without any trouble from the large stocks held by producers. The market price of the material remained unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—It was reported that there continued to be a large demand for the material during the past week. The output was steady, making for a comfortable supply which could be offered freely at prices which remained steady.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 19 totaled 262,791,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 260,698,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,093,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,850,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 243,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Large quantities of both butane and propane were to be found on the market during the past week. It was reported that there was a slight pickup in sales recently, although the situation remained generally easy. Prices for all gases remained unchanged, although shading was reported from time to time. The recurrence of the steel strike, should it continue for any length of time, may have a further depressing effect upon this market, according to observers in the industry.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — According to members of the industry, this market was comfortably steady. It was felt that more business could be handled than actually existed, but sales continued to be made at a fair rate. Production was well maintained and prices held unchanged.

Paraffin—There has been a decided upswing in the demand for this material, according to observers. Production was actively kept up and sales have been large. Producers claimed that they have been disposing of stocks quite nicely. Market quotations remained at a steady level.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Daily average production of crude oil during the week which ended April 19 amounted to 6,270,800 barrels, according to estimates issued by the American Petroleum Institute. According to reports of refining companies the industry as a whole ran to stills approximately 6,501,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 21,303,000 barrels of gasoline, 2,720,000 barrels of kerosene, 9,123,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,958,000 barrels of residual fuel oil. Imports during the same week amounted to 619,900 barrels per day.

White Mineral Oils—This market remained steady and untroubled throughout the past week. There continued to be ample stocks available and a reasonably good interest was shown by consumers. Production was unhampered, thus providing a steady supply. Market quotations remained at an unchanged level.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Steady market conditions prevailed for solvents and diluents the past week with supplies adequate to meet a good rate of demand. No price changes were reported with quotations as follow:—Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The supply and demand position for LPG's remained unchanged over the week. Only light demand was reported for propane, quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with ample stocks available throughout the industry. Buying interest remained at a high level for butane, with listings at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Little or no change was apparent on the high melting point paraffin wax market during the past week. Demand was slow with supplies reported adequate for all grades. Price listings were unchanged as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil Country Tubular Goods Allocation Standards Altered

The Petroleum Administration for Defense has made two changes in its standards for allocation of oil country tubular goods during the third quarter of this year, it was announced April 29 by deputy petroleum administrator Bruce K. Brown.

The first change eliminates the provision of PAD standard No. 2 under which the agency previously had set aside in field supply stores certain stocks of pipe for use only by operators who normally drill eight or fewer wells in a year. The other change is a revision of the provision concerning allotments from emergency field stocks in order to permit the use of these stocks, not just in wildcat drilling as before, but in other unusual emergency situations.

Priorities assistance for purchases of oil country tubular goods for the third quarter is being granted by PAD on the basis of the revised standards.

Atlantic Refining Names Haas to Chemicals Post

The appointment of Norman S. Haas as administration and operations manager of the chemical products section of The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, was announced April 28. He had been sales correspondent in that section of the company since 1948. Mr. Haas joined Atlantic in 1946 as a member of the product control department, where he served first in the crude evaluation laboratory and then as training coordinator of laboratory personnel, before being assigned to the chemical products section.

Ind. Standard to Expand Lube Additive Production

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, plans a new plant at its Wood River, Ill., refinery to expand the production of an improved detergent additive used in compounding heavy duty motor oils, it has been announced by Dr. M. G. Paulus, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. The new plant is being designed by Standard. The company will begin construction soon, with completion scheduled for next year.

Amsco Names Stuhlfaut

Willard C. Stuhlfaut has been appointed a sales representative in the midwestern territory by American Mineral Spirits Company. Mr. Stuhlfaut will cover a portion of Illinois and Missouri and also Indiana and Kentucky.

Trade Briefs

W. H. P. Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation, has been elected a director of the Gray Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

C. E Beatty has been named assistant manager-reseller, pro-tem, of the Indianapolis, Ind., sales field office of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to replace E. M. Erskine, who is on sick leave.

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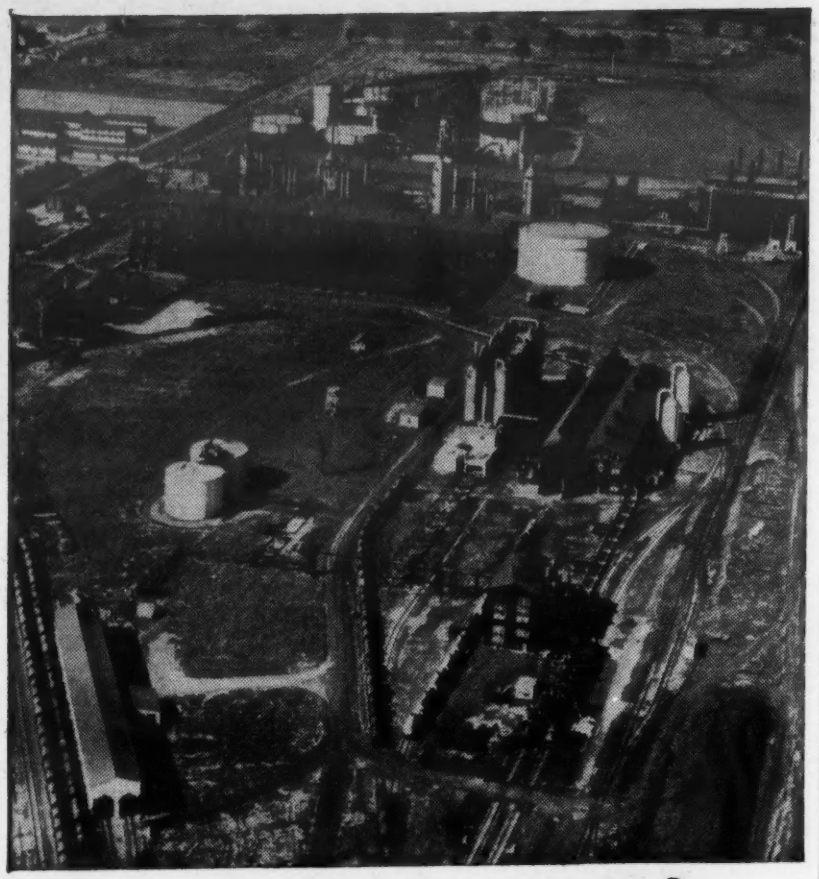

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Coal Chemicals

The price of crude imported naphthalene was reduced another ½ cent per pound last week. This price change was the result of a weak market and slow activity. The change was effected at top and bottom of the price range.

The supply position of most coal chemicals was little changed last week. Naphthalene and phthalic anhydride were still short of a balanced supply position. Phthalic, however, seemed to be rapidly approaching a balanced supply, if the steel situation doesn't substantially change matters. Pyridin and the other tar bas continued to be very active. The supply of pyridin was still far short of the demand. The tar acids were pretty weak. The cresols and cresylic acid moved very slowly. Phenol was not much better, but producers did manage to sell all of their output.

The light oils were immediately affected by the steel strike. When the strike started steel companies were no longer able to move their light oils. Most producers felt that the markets for benzol, toluol, and xylol have been easing during recent weeks, consequently the market conditions prior to the latest developments in the steel dispute have not been conducive to rush buying. It was felt that many consumers would wait for the legal aspects of the case to develop before deciding upon the course to follow.

Due to the strike of steel union workers and the consequent loss of production by the industry, the production figures for the week ending May 3 are in doubt. Therefore, we are not publishing the estimated operating rate schedule which was released by the American Iron and Steel Institute prior to the new developments in the controversy. If the figures showing the actual operating rate are available later this week, they will be published in our next issue.

The first dye plant in India, was opened in March, 1952, at Parnera, Bombay State. It will produce 20 important types of dyes and output is expected to meet about 50 percent of annual requirements. Some pharmaceuticals also will be manufactured. It has been indicated that savings in foreign exchange will amount to 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 rupees (1 rupee equals US$0.21). A United States company has a 10-percent share of the capital, but does not participate in the management of the plant, according to the Department of Commerce.

Basic Products

Benzol—For the second time this month many producers have had to notify their customers that they would be unable to deliver light oils due to the steel strike situation. With the vast majority of the steel industry suddenly shut-down in the middle of last week, the supply situation of the light oils became doubtful.

Since the largest share of the total benzol output comes from the cokeovens, it was felt that the effect of the steel strike would be more immediate in this market, and in those of the other light oils, than in many of the rest of the coal chemicals. The walkout immediately shut off the bulk of benzol supplies from the market. Just how long the strike will endure, or what the total result will mean to the benzol market was not known at press-time.

Benzol, toluol, and xylol are produced in Australia as byproducts of cokeovens at steelworks. Some benzol and xylol are obtained by treating coal tar from gasworks. Other coaltar derivatives produced in the Commonwealth include creosote, creosols, xylenols, solvent naphtha, phenol, naphthalane, pyridin, and courmarone. The treatment of coaltar chemicals was considerably extended during the war and a feature of postwar development in this field has been the manufacture of a number of chlorinated products, according to the Department of Commerce.

Creosote—This market was fairly well balanced between supply and demand. The material has been kept moving comparatively well and the supplies were adequate to meet requirements. As an indication of the slightly more competitive note to this market, it was said that producers were looking beyond the railroads and telephone companies for their creosote market possibilities.

As an added incentive to get farmers to utilize the value of creosote coated posts, producers were selling fence posts already coated with creosote. Formerly the farmer was forced to go about the business of coating the posts himself, which undoubtedly was a deterrent to the market. Although this portion of the total volume of creosote was very small, in comparison to the coating of railroad ties, it was felt that the additional business would aid in taking up any slack which might be evident.

Cresols — The market for the cresols continued to be relatively soft. Producers said that the material was moving, but, very slowly. It was felt that the principal reason for the easier market for the cresols was the reduction of calls from cresylic resins. The resins have not shown too much activity lately, and consequently the cresols have not enjoyed a good demand from their major outlet.

Producers of the cresols saw little change, for a while, in the supply position of these materials. There were no price changes anticipated.

Cresylic Acid — The market for domestic cresylic continued to be rather slow last week. Producers said that there were ample supplies to meet the requirements of consumers. It was felt that much of the easing in this market was due to the reduction of the number of calls for cresylic acid, particularly from cresylic resin manufacturers. There was not much change expected by suppliers during this month.

The market for imported ADF acid has been relatively quiet also. There has been some business activity in recent weeks, but, at a slow pace. The material which did move, continued to be sold within the range of prices previously quoted by importers. It was said that the carlot quantities sold at $1.15 per gallon, and smaller drum-lots sold at the $1.25 level. Very small drum-lots were said to be still moving at a figure somewhere around $1.30, however, the general range for the market was considered to be within the range $1.15 to $1.25.

Naphthalene — Crude domestic continued to find a strong market. Supplies were short of requests, but the pressure on producers was lessened, as has been frequently noted, during this portion of the year. The easier naphthalene supply has come about because of the increase in output, slightly reduced demands, and a different approach on the part of consumers. It was felt that consumers were not trying to build up protective inventories in any coal chemicals.

The general picture of the market for imported crude naphthalene was a picture of a very quiet market. Importers said that the price range for hot-pressed was ½c. per pound lower than the previous week. However, they pointed out that even the price range was difficult to determine, since the amount of material moving was not too substantial. It was felt that the slow activity in this imported market was largely due to the resistance on the part of American buyers to high prices of foreign material. The penny or two differential between domestic and imported material was said to be the hurdle which precluded many naphthalene sales in the imported market. It was felt that American consumers of naphthalene prefer domestic material because of the difference in han-

Coal Chemicals

Because of the uncertainty brought on by the labor dispute in the steel industry, we were unable to provide an estimate of the amount of coal chemicals recovered during the week from cokeoven operations.

If the production figures for the week ending May 3 are available later, they will be included in the coal chemicals tabulation in the next issue.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Naphthalene, crude, imp., ½c. per lb.

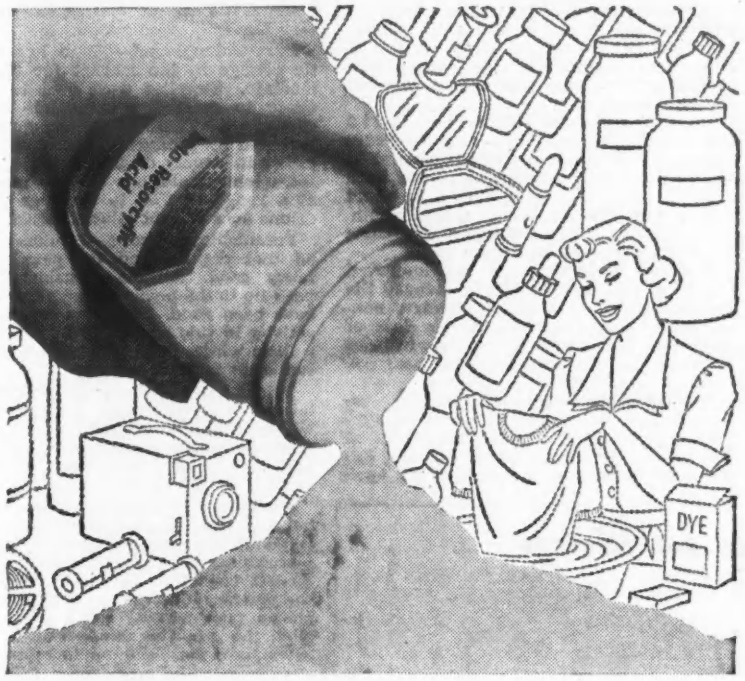
Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
137.0	137.0	137.0	107.5	134.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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Physical State:	Crystalline Powder
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Purity, % BRA, minimum:	98.0
Melting Point, °C, minimum:	215
Moisture, % maximum:	1.0
Ash, % maximum:	0.5

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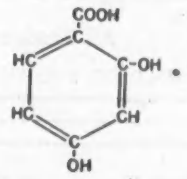

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dling. Hence, when the supply of naphthalene on the domestic market is in an easier position, American consumers seek less imported material. Consequently, the price must be the enticement for consumers to buy imported when domestic is more available. The current price of imported naphthalene was not low enough to lure many American buyers.

With regard to the steel strike, it was felt that an interruption of any endurance would result in the further tightening of the naphthalene market. Reaction to the steel strike did not start immediately among buyers. Some producers thought that the walkout was so sudden that consumers who would be most concerned had not had time to come to a decision whether or not they should try to obtain more naphthalene than their original schedules called for. There was the likelihood that buyers would again await the outcome of the legal aspects to the case. In any event, there did not seem to be any changes in the buying attitude in this market at the end of the week.

Phenol—There has been no change in the market for phenol during recent weeks. The supplies were ample to meet the immediate requirements of consumers. Some producers said that the material was moving slowly, yet they were still able to sell all of their output.

Insofar as degree was concerned, it was felt that the phenol market was not quite as weak as the markets for the other tar acids. However, phenol was in a much easier supply position than it started in at the beginning of this year. Producers felt that reduced demands from phenolic resins and adhesives have had a great deal to do with the eased supply.

Should the steel strike extend for any lengthy period, it was said that it would eventually have the effect of reversing those easier tendencies noted in this market lately.

A plant for the manufacture of synthetic phenol and acetone by the cumene process will be established in Belgium, according to the Department of Commerce. Propylene will be supplied by an oil refinery in Antwerp. The new company also plans to make other organic chemicals, including ethylene oxide.

Pyridin — This market was still described as tight. The number of calls for the 2 degree material continued to be frequent. There was good activity in the markets for all of the tar bases. Producers did not anticipate any change in the supply position or the price schedules of pyridin during this month.

It was felt that the steel situation would not greatly affect the market for the tar bases unless the loss of production was relatively large. The total loss of production was naturally dependent upon the duration of the strike. Pyridin suppliers felt that this market was so tight that a few extra calls, which might possibly result from the strike, would hardly be noticed. However, a longer period of work stoppage would seriously affect numerous coal chemicals.

Toluol—The loss of production of toluol brought on by the steel strike threatened to throw toluol back into a tight market last week. Up to the time of the unexpected walkout, producers reported that this solvent was in a fair balance with supply and demand.

It was uncertain what the end result of the strike would be. Since the industrial demand for toluol has been off since early this year, it was felt that immediate affect of the strike might not be too severe. Consumers did not seem to be frightened into scare buying, which was felt to be an indication that inventories were adequate.

Xylol—This light oil was likewise expected to be influenced by the duration of the steel strike and its influence upon consumers. Prior to the strike move by the union, producers said that xylol was close to balance, at least not much more than balanced. Some producers notified consumers, in the middle of the week, that they were unable to supply any more material for the duration of the strike, or take any more orders, other than future orders. Hence a large portion of total xylol output was no longer available for industrial use.

Intermediates

Hydroquinone—Supplies of the technical grade were adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. There were no changes in either price or supply position anticipated by producers.

Current quotations by various producers ranged in price from 78c. per pound to 84c. per pound in drums on a freight equalized basis.

Methylphenylpyrazolone—Supplies were said to be adequate. Demand was rather sketchy. This intermediate depends upon

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dyestuffs for the lion's share of its market. Since the long-term textile slump was still part of the current business outlook, producers of the pyrazolones did not look for any change in the near future.

It was said that part of the pharmaceutical outlets for the pyrazolones, particularly for use in amino and anti pyrines, has been lost to the American producers. It was indicated that foreign sources were able to produce the pyrazolones for this use at a lower cost.

Monochlorobenzene—Producers said that supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. It was felt that monochlorobenzene has been a little easier in supply during recent weeks than the market was last month. Producers said that demand has come down a little since last month.

Reduced demands, and an improved supply of raw materials have changed the supply picture of this intermediate considerably since the tight supply days of last year. There were no changes in price or supply anticipated during the next few weeks of this month.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Producers reported that there were adequate supplies to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. It was felt that demand has not been too strong in recent weeks, however there was the possibility that there might be some pick up soon due to a large government bid for carbon remover. The carbon remover containing orthodichlorobenzene will be used as an engine cleaner by the Air Force. This use of ortho was a big factor in the market during World War II.

Para-aminophenol—There has been little change in the market for this intermediate. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. There were no changes anticipated by producers during this month, either in supply or price.

Current quotations of producers were at a range of 97c. to 98c. per pound in drums on a freight allowed basis.

Paradichlorobenzene—Producers reported that the demand for para has been fairly good. Although business has not been up to the levels of last year, inquiries have been good. Suppliers looked for the activity in this market to be sustained for a little while, until the moth control season has subsided.

Prices have held firm at their previous levels. Current price quotations were within a range of 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, in drum carlots, on a works basis, and 17c. to 20c. per pound in less than carlots, on the same basis.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone—This market was in a position of adequate supply. Demand has been relatively weak for the pyrazolones for some time now. Since the largest consumer of this intermediate is the textile industry, and that industry has shown poor activity for a prolonged period, the resulting number of pyrazolone sales have not been up to normal levels.

Phthalic Anhydride—The easing which has been noted in the market for phthalic continued last week. It was felt that continuous easing was fast bringing phthalic into balance, however, the material still had a little way to go. Supplies were currently running short of the total demand, but the easing in the market might well improve this picture.

There was another factor which might change the picture of the phthalic market, and that factor was the steel strike. Depending upon the length of time during which work is halted, and the buying policies of consumers, the steel strike may serve to reverse those tendencies towards an easier supply position. The result of such a change in consumer buying policies would be a genuinely tight market.

China Gets MSA Aid

The Republic of China has been given a purchase authorization by the Mutual Security Agency for commodities needed to equip a lime-stone-burning factory, it has been announced by the agency. The authorization is a commercial procurement, and the materials probably will be purchased in the world market by the Taiwan Fertilizer Company, it was stated. Reference to the proposed purchase was made in MSA's small business circular No. 196.

It was also announced by the agency that the Central Trust of China is in the market for the purchase of limited quantities of cryolite, dibutyl phthalate, diphenylamine, potassium sulphate and graphite. Further details on these proposed purchases are contained in MSA's small business circulars Nos. 107 and 201. Bids for the cryolite will be opened May 20, and for the other products on May 30.

Sauer Joins Tanimex

Arthur Sauer, who retired earlier this year as president and sales manager of the River Plata Import & Export Corporation, New York, has joined Tanimex Corporation of that city. Tanimex sells solid quebracho extract, wattle extract, various types of spray dried and powdered extracts as well as raw tanning materials.

American Aniline Gets New Unit

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has completed the installation of a high vacuum distillation unit at the Lock Haven, Pa., plant of American Aniline Products, Inc. These facilities were installed as part of a large expansion program undertaken by American Aniline Products to increase and improve its production.

Gen'l Dyestuff Issues Dyeing Data

A revised treatise on up-to-date methods of dyeing most of the new synthetic fibers and blends has been published by General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, which is the sole distributor for products manufactured by the General Aniline & Film Corporation. A copy can be obtained by writing General Dyestuff at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

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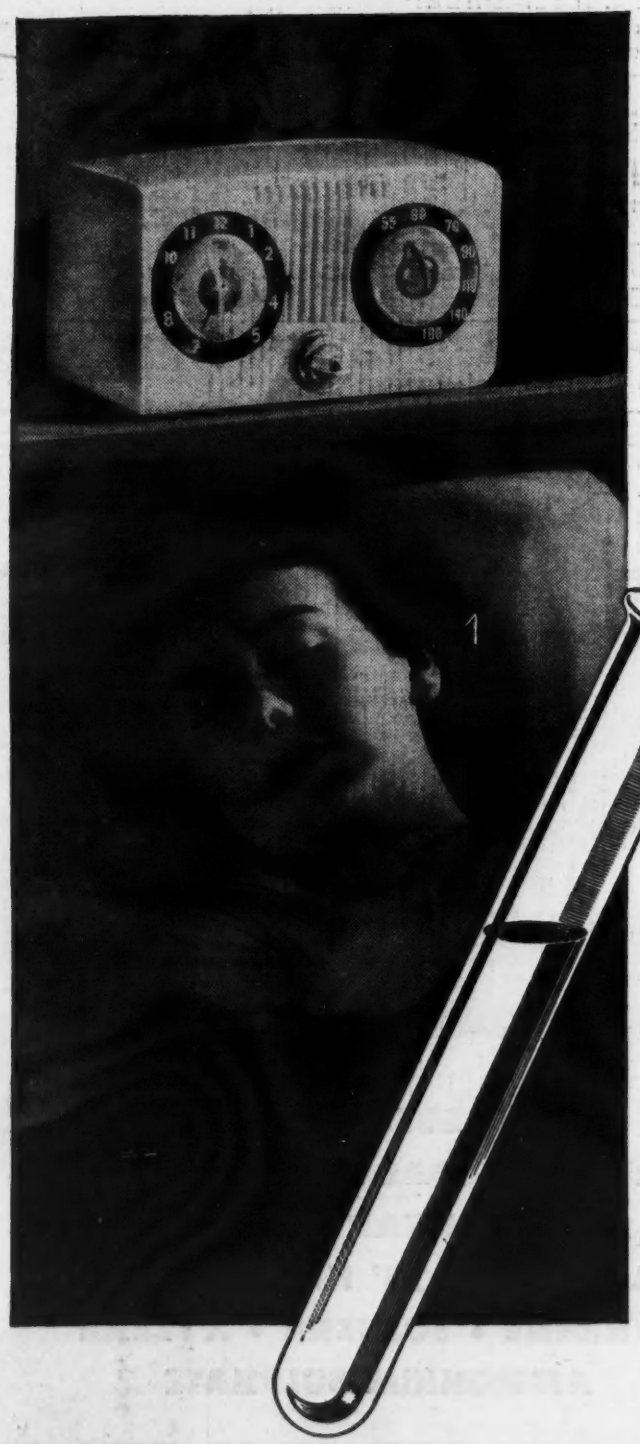

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2-655-A

UNITED STATES STEEL

Calhoon Rejoins Koppers In Tar Products Position

Forrest O. Calhoon, former president of the Disco Company, a division of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, has rejoined the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., as technical adviser to Fred C. Foy, vice-president and general manager of the tar products division.

Mr. Calhoon was associated with Koppers from 1927 to 1946, and, at the time he left the concern, was general operating superintendent of the tar products division. In 1948 he joined Disco as assistant to the president. He was made a vice-president in 1950 and assumed the presidency last year. For two years prior to joining Disco, Mr. Calhoon was plant manager for the Varcum Chemical Corporation.

AATCC New York Section Marks 30th Birthday May 16

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its founding at a meeting to be held at 8 p.m., May 16, in Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. Dinner will be at 7:30 p.m. The anniversary program is being arranged by Arthur R. Wachter of American Viscose Corporation, who will act as master of ceremonies.

The annual business meeting of the section will be held that night, including the election of officers. The section's outing will be held June 13 this year at the North Jersey Country Club.

Reilly Tar Names Agent

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed Robert J. La Fortune representative in the Oklahoma, Arkansas and Colorado territory for protective coatings, creosote oil and roofing pitch.

Trade Briefs

Chase Bag Company has named Walter J. Wilks manager of its Chagrin Falls, Ohio, paper mill.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has issued a forty-page booklet detailing answers to frequently-asked questions about pentachlorophenol.

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has rounded out its potency range of vitamin B_{12} injectable by the addition of "Crystamin 120."

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American Drug Manufacturers Association

Fortieth Annual Meeting

Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1

The ever-important and ever-growing problem of federal controls over industry was explored in a large segment of the discussions at the forthieth annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, held April 28 to May 1 at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

It was an historic and sentimental occasion, for it marked the end of the reign of the executive vice-president, Dr. Carson P. Frailey, who had been the guiding hand of the association for twenty-nine years. Dr. Frailey turned over his duties to what he termed "younger and broader shoulders," those of Dr. Karl Bamback, his assistant.

The meeting also marked the end of the two-year tenure of President Carleton H. Palmer, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, and the installation of his successor, Dr. Donald S. Gilmore of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Frailey declared he had often wondered what the day would be like when he presented his last annual report to the association. He said it had been difficult to visualize down through the years, but he now found it quite pleasant among friends and in an atmosphere of happy memories which have accumulated over "this intensely interesting" period of twenty-nine years.

"That times, thinking, and attitudes have changed since 1923 no one can gainsay," Dr. Frailey stated. "But the great organization which it has been my privilege to

Donald S. Gilmore
New President

help develop with your constant support and encouragement is still basically the same. I trust it will always be an instrumentality which endeavors to separate the wheat of fact from information, from the chaff of all that you see and hear, and distribute it for immediate consumption or store it up for future scientific or industrial nourishment. That was the definition included in my annual report for 1939 and continues to be my view of the association's purpose."

Pointing out that one cannot re-enter the past, Dr. Frailey urged the use of that source for real guidance. He felt sure that the present and the future will be crowded with opportunities for service equal to, if not greater than, those of previous years. "That history repeats itself" is more than just an old adage, if you study the records, he added.

"The path I hope to traverse from here on out is expected to be filled with as much happiness as the road that lies back of me," Dr. Frailey continued. "Life is not so much one of duration as it is of donation. Any other interpretation makes it a self-centered experience built on a foundation of sand. The first storms will undermine it. I want to thank the executive committee and the membership at large from the bottom of my heart for the retirement arrangement provided for Rebecca and myself. Our appreciation will be abiding."

Dr. Bamback recalled that at the last annual meeting governmental controls over business were steadily increasing and that some of the topics at that meeting were devoted to that problem. All explanations, both official and unofficial, he declared, for the return to wartime controls have emphasized the short supply of critical materials. Dr. Bamback pointed out that the outward, obvious reasons for the interference of government in business operations have centered about the supply situation.

"There is, however," he declared, "an underlying and basic cause for what has happened in government-business relationships. It can best be described as the result of the philosophical atmosphere which has prevailed in Washington for some years.

"Now, after one year of increasing controls, we find that the supply picture has changed greatly. Slowly, perhaps reluctantly, controls over materials are being relaxed. The National Production Authority has recently announced that structural steel allotments for the third quarter will be doubled. As the apparent reason for governmental interference with normal business operations diminishes, the resultant controls tend to recede.

Basic Philosophy Unchanged

"Not so with the basic philosophy, however. That is still with us. The reluctance of the President to invoke the proper provisions of the Taft-Hartley law in the steel situation, and his unprecendented action in seizing the steel plants without specific statutory authority, have been widely criticized. The criticism has been based on the feeling that policy makers in the administration think first of governmental action whenever difficulties arise in industry."

Dr. Bambach felt that this practice must be modified if industrial progress is to continue. Observers believe that public opinion in many areas is turning away from the thinking that has prevailed in Washington for so long. By words and by action, he said, many are encouraging that change. In spite of this trend, he added, government officials have not yet altered their usual course.

"Group action," according to Dr. Bamboch, "such as that taken by our association, is one of the most effective methods of preventing the encroachment of government. The work of the legistlative section in the field of regulation of the pharmaceutical industry will be fully reviewed for you by Leslie Harrop. The leadership of Mr. Harrop and the other members of the legislative section has been most effective in keeping regulatory activities of the government on a realistic basis.

Section Activities Expanded

"The group action of other sections of our association, while not specifically directed at governmental controls, nevertheless serves to strengthen the industry position in this picture."

Activities of the association sections, he said, have expanded during the past year or two, demonstrating an increasing interest in co-operative work. Round-table conferences on specific technical problems are the most popular features of the production and engineering section and the research and development section meetings. These conferences are workshops in miniature. They are conducted in informal fashion by specialists in the technical fields concerned, and prove of great practical value to those attending.

"Under the auspices of the association, according to Dr. Bamback, some of the member firms are now supporting two research projects. The projects, if successful, are of such a nature that they cannot result in monetary gain for any individual firm, or for any group. Instead, they are programs of general medical importance, intended to further the public health and welfare.

"The first research project, from the chronological standpoint, is directed toward the development of an electronic machine to inspect ampuls for undissolved particles. The research has been conducted by the RCA Victor Division, and was started about seven years ago. While this is not a new subject, it is worthwhile to repeat that the member firms which have financed this development will receive no return for their investment, except for the benefit which will accrue to the entire medical field and to the public. The machines they will purchase in future years for their factories will cost just as much as those purchased by other companies which have not supported the basic research.

Other Research Project

"The same principle applies to the other research project, which is sponsored by the medical section, and financed by contributions from certain member firms. It is a study of the production of agranulocytosis in animals. After we learn more about this baffling medical condition, it is possible that a method of evaluating the tendency of new drugs to cause agranulocytosis in humans may be developed. Such a procedure would greatly assist medical research. This program was started less than a year ago, under the leadership of Dr. Raymond Rice and Dr. Elmer Sevringhaus of the medical section.

"In addition to coordinating the activities of association section, the Washington office has continued its special service to individual member firms. These duties are among the most interesting and rewarding aspects of our work. Because the details of the specific assignments are of a confidential nature this function can be mentioned only in general terms."

Karl Bamback

Dr. Karl Bamback succeeded Dr. Carson P. Frailey as executive vice-president of ADMA on May 1. Mr. Bamback has had long experience in research work in the drug field and has been a member of the Combined Contact Committee of ADMA and the American Pharmaceutical Association for more than eighteen years.

The new vice-president graduated from Ohio State University and holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Cincinnati. He first became associated with the drug manufacturing industry when he was with William S. Merrill Company, where he did quality control work. Later he did medical research work on the staff of the Kettering Laboratories of Applied Physiology of the College of Medicine, Cincinnati.

During the war, Dr. Bamback was chief of the drug and chemical section of the supply services of the Office of the Surgeon General. In 1945, he was released from the army with the rank of lieutenant colonel and joined the Pepsodent Division of Lever Bros., in charge of quality control work. He became assistant to Dr. Frailey in 1947.

Carson P. Frailey

Dr. Frailey, who became secretary of ADMA on June 11, 1923, was especially well equipped for the job, having spent practically his entire life in the drug business. He graduated from the University of Maryland with a doctor of pharmacy degree in 1908 and, after several years in the retail drug business, became associated with Armour & Co. as representative of the pepsin department in Washington, D. C. Prior to his joining ADMA, he was with H. K. Mulford Company for nine years.

Dr. Frailey expects to continue as a member of the association's executive committee and remain in the services of ADMA in a consulting capacity. He also plans to continue his other offices as president of the National Drug Trade Conference and as a trustee of the United States Pharmacopeia Convention.

Carleton H. Palmer
Retiring President

Drug Industry Achievements

In his annual address, Mr. Palmer termed the past year one of "extraordinary progress and achievement." The public is so eager to catch the latest advance in medicine and in the reduction of the cost of medical care, he said, that reporters the world over are seldom willing to wait for publication of such news in scientific journals. He pointed out that in their eagerness they occasionally ferret out information that may be incomplete, too hopeful and even misleading.

"The role of sidewalk superintendent is no longer confined to the building industry," Mr. Palmer declared. "We in the drug field have around us a fascinated group of spectators peering over our shoulders, watching and appraising our productivity and measuring our rate of progress. And we are just as eager as they are to accelerate progress in the easing of pain, the conquering of disease and the lengthening of lives."

Calls for Accelerated Program

Mr. Palmer said that in the forty years since the association was founded, it has proven its ability to create, produce and grow in public confidence and to carry forward its social responsibilities to the people of America and to the peoples of the world. But with a healthy dissatisfaction with the achievements of the past, he added, there is every reason to seek by what method the association and its mem-

bers can join with other positive forces in the world to accelerate progress.

"In our efforts to do more in less time," Mr. Palmer emphasized, "we should pledge ourselves to work on independently and also to take full advantages of all our sources of help and progress; persuading, encouraging, accepting the willing cooperation of co-workers, not only within our own organization, not only within our industry, but of all those around us whose special talents can speed our work."

He pointed particularly to international collaboration, recognizing no barrier of race, language or nationality; collaboration between the industry's research people and the medical clinician, and the unity of interest between the drug manufacturer and people in government, which calls for close cooperation.

Scores Destructive Criticism

"It is not enough to comply with and to support the statutes and the regulations of government agencies designed for the general welfare," Mr. Palmer continued. "We owe it to ourselves and to our government to clarify, to inform and to recommend additions, changes and deletions, in order that these statutes and regulations may be fair, sound and helpful. In particular, we must never allow ourselves to criticize government destructively. Some times we confuse the office holder with the law.

"Since we, in a democracy, are also part of the government, we are responsible for the recommendation and support of any changes we believe sound and necessary. If this takes time, effort and the engaging of additional personnel, I urgently recommend we equip ourselves to fulfill such obligations."

Relations with Distributor

"Turning to the question of medical care, Mr. Palmer stressed that the drug distributing system at wholesale and retail levels serves the professions and the public effectively and often unselfishly. With the transfer of an increasing percentage of well-known drugstore products to the supermarket shopping basket, he said, retail pharmacy recognizes more than ever that the vital core of its business is prescription service.

"We manufacturers may be more remote from the problems of our distributors than we should be," declared Mr. Palmer. "They are a vital link in our services to the professions and to the consumer. Their cooperation and well-being are important. We have long realized that indiscriminate price-cutting is fatal to the retailer. We support the principles of fair trade which responsible elements in congress, who have studied the situation, are now proposing to strengthen.

"The drug trade is one in which prices, by and large, have not increased as in other trades. Fair trade seems no more than a reasonable protection, therefore, against the flood tide of rising costs. In indicating this approval of fair trade, I am, I think, voicing the individual views of the association's members and I am not attempting to speak for the association as an organization."

Legislative Section Report

The continuous conflict with Washington officialdom over regulating the drug industry was the principal theme of the report of the legislative section, presented by Leslie D. Harrop, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and ADMA general counsel.

"In our approach to matters of legislation," he said, "we seek always to strike a fair balance between maximum protection of consumers from abusive practices and the absolute need to minimize the impediments to the legitimate distribution and sale of drugs. We do not have any proprietary right to such desires. Federal Security Administrator Ewing testified before the senate hearings on the

Leslie D. Harrop
General Counsel

Durham-Humphrey bills that this was the objective of his agency. But such a simple statement of aims can well lead the listeners far from the field of reality if he ignore the consuming efforts that are, on occasion, necessary to preserve this ideal."

Tentative Regulations Issued

Mr. Harrop declared the battles over the Durham-Humphrey bills are nearing a close; only the question of appropriate regulations to the Durham-Humphrey amendment to the food, drug, and cosmetic act remains unsettled. Tentative regulations have been issued, he added, and briefs concerning these proposals have been filed. He then reviewed some of the salient events in the two and one-half year struggle over this legislation.

"In last year's legislative section report," Mr. Harrop said, "we prophesied that there were no real differences within the various elements of pharmacy, in regard to these problems, which were not capable of resolution if the parties would seriously address themselves to the task of resolving them.

"We deplored the development of a bitter fight in congress. Such deploration, however, was not due so much from any fear over the outcome of the conflict. Rather it came from a deep-seated conviction that both sides lose in such a fight regardless of the outcome.

"It was with such hopes still alive that a number of members of the section were forced to leave last year's annual meeting after the first session to go to Washington as witnesses in the house hearings on the bill.

Differences of Opinion

"To the ultimate credit to all of the elements of pharmacy and medicine, be is remembered that at the very end these differences were resolved and the senate committee was presented with an agreed set of amendments, to the pending bills, on behalf of NARD, APMA, The Proprietary Association and ADMA. Support was given to these proposals in testimony on behalf of the American Medical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association—the professional societies concerned.

"In retrospect, we feel strongly that the various parties, on those occasions when views differed, were intensely sincere. Why then, you ask, did it take so much of time and effort to achieve agreement on a simple, straightforward series of three amendments which satisfied all.

Original Failure of Compromise

"The answer lies in the universal difficulty of effecting compromise unless each party truly respects the strength and determination of the other. Maybe we were just a bit less confident of our own strength and determination at this time last year than was NARD. We had made several efforts to reach agreement. In fact, we reported to you our consternation over the failure of the conference called early in 1951 by Rep. Durham to discuss his bill.

"We had thought there was substantial agreement following the meeting which was attended by NARD, APMA, The Proprietary Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and ADMA. In that we were wrong. Shortly after the meeting the bill was reintroduced with the inclusion of all of the former controversial material together with some new and equally objectional features.

Approval of Amendments

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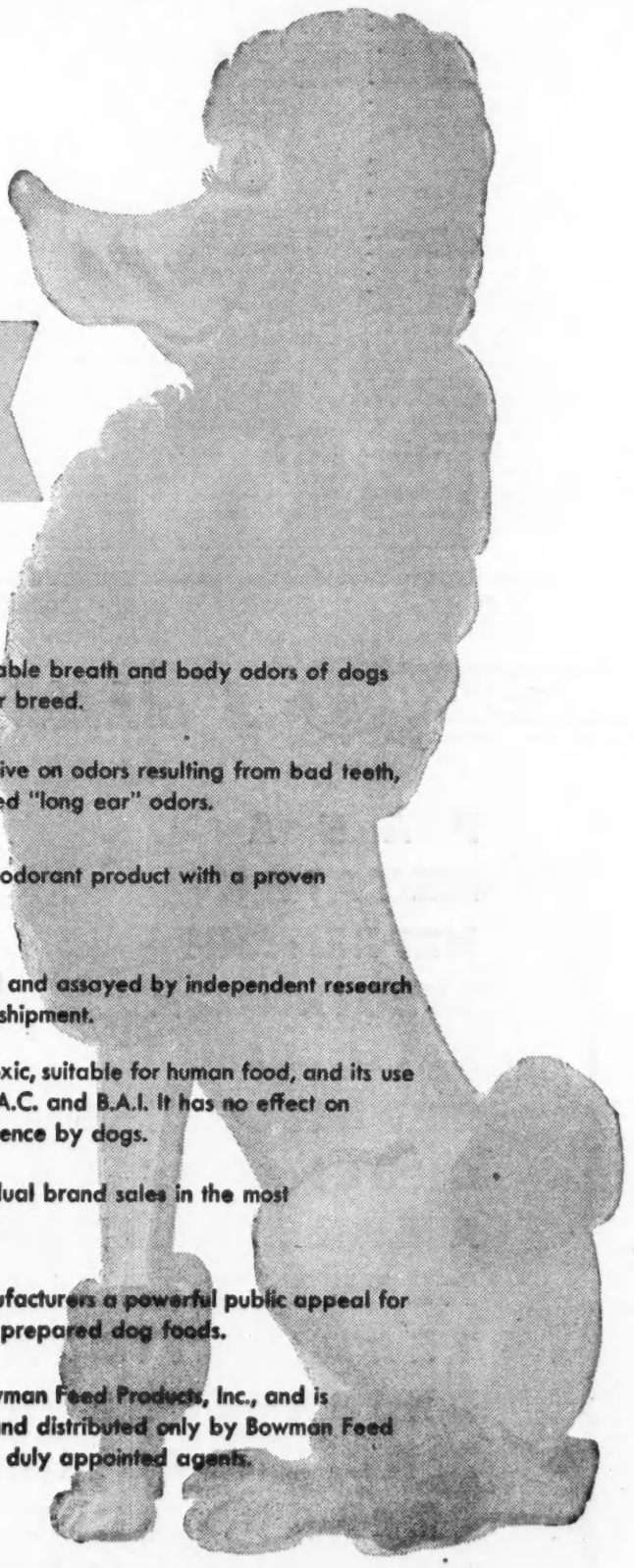

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mend it with amendments proposed by industry representatives. These amendments struck from the bill the provision for administrative listing of toxic drugs, the standard of efficacy in addition to toxicity in determining those drugs subject to prescription limitation and provisions which might have allowed the administrator to include prior diagnosis as a criterion in determining whether a drug need be dispensed upon prescription only. In lieu of the administrative list, we proposed an objective definition to determine those drugs to be limited to prescription sale.

"Before the bill could be so reported, however, the committee voted to reconsider and restored all of the former provisions and several new objectionable features. This was the bill which was defeated on July 31, 1951, through adoption of the O'Hara amendment, which replaced the administrative listing with an objective definition, removed the word efficacy as a standard in dividing prescription drugs from other drugs and, of course, removed the administrative review section which had been inserted to monitor the administrative listing.

"Prior to Rep. O'Hara's successful fight on the floor of the house, a committee of nine members of the executive committee of ADMA, assisted by most of the lawyers of member firms had started a series of weekly meetings in Chicago. Efforts had been continued to try to reach a common ground of agreement between NARD and the other elements of pharmacy and medicine. Several times we felt that we were at or near agreement. Each time, however, the final step eluded us.

"We were unwilling to fail reaching an amicable agreement if it could be achieved. Unquestionably our ability to ultimately reach agreement was greatly furthered by the strength shown in the house fight. A final meeting of the executive committee group and the lawyers was held in Washington shortly after the house action. Here was laid the foundation for the final steps that resulted in a settling of the differences. On September 8 agreement was finally reached.

FDA Opposition Half-Hearted

"On September 11 the senate hearings started on the Durham-Humphrey bill. The compromise agreement worked out among NARD, The Proprietary Association, APMA and ADMA was read into the record. Strangely enough, at this juncture the sole witnesses in favor of the bill, as originally drafted, were the Food and Drug Administration witnesses. However, though their testimony favored the bill, they made no do-or-die fight to have it enacted.

"Thus, as amended in accord with the agreement of the four pharmacy groups and with the support of AMA and APhA, the Durham-Humphrey bill was passed and became the law on April 26, 1952. Briefly, the act does this:—

"(1) Changes the prescription legend to read: 'Caution—Federal Law prohibits dispensing without prescription.'

"(2) Requires that drugs unsafe for use, except under a physician's supervision, be sold only under the prescription legend.

"(3) Prohibits the caution legend on all other drugs.

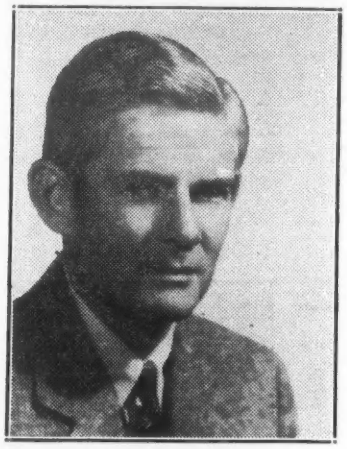
"(4) Allows oral prescriptions and orally authorized refills if such are promptly reduced to writing and filed by the pharmacist.

"(5) Allows unlimited refilling of all drugs not bearing the caution legend unless prohibited by the physician.

"(6) Permits refills of prescription legend drugs only when authorized by the physician and requires that caution legend items be dispensed only upon prescription.

"(7) Permits the pharmacist to rely in good faith upon the adequacy of directions and warnings on drugs he receives in interstate commerce.

"On February 5, 1952, the Food and Drug Administration published proposed regulations under the Durham-Humphrey act and invited comments. Under the able chairmanship of Mr. Hayward Coburn, the activities of ADMA were divided into two preliminary meetings—the first in Chicago on February 18 and the second in New York on February 21. Both meetings were well attended.



J. H. F. Dunning
Elected Vice-President

"From the studies and discussions had by the two groups came the basis for the final brief which was put into finished form at meetings in Washingon on February 26 and 27. At the Chicago meeting, Messrs. Sibley, Gerden, Flanagan, Bradshaw, Clutter and Ellegood were appointed as the steering committee for preparation of the brief. They were augmented at the Washington meeting by Messrs. Bartenstein and Feldmann from the New York group. The brief was filed with the Federal Security Agency under date of March 3. Copies of the brief were mailed to all member firms and members of this section.

United Effort Won Victory

"In closing the comment on the Durham-Humphrey act, it might be noted that due to the widespread and general interest in and work on the legislative phase it was considered inadvisable to attempt to give recognition, person by person, to all who participated. Suffice it to say that all members contributed fully in every way possible and that only such united effort can achieve such end results.

"Again the year was so occupied with important federal legislation that we were grateful indeed that no serious problems arose in state legislation.

"Mr. John J. Feldmann, chairman of the committee on state legislation, is currently directing the activity of a committee who are to renew our efforts to get New York City to amend its regulations under the sanitary code, to permit over-the-counter sale of those antibiotic preparations which have been released by the Food and Drug Administration for such sale. So current is this work that the organizational meeting of this committee will take place immediately following this session. While this work may take considerable time, it would seem only logical to presume that the residents of New York City should not be much longer subjected to a discriminatory sales restriction as compared to the rest of the country.

Patent and Trademark Work

"Our patent and trademark committee, again kept active and productive by its chairman, Mr. Maurice W. Levy, recorded some outstanding achievements for the year. This work was in three fields:—(1) Advisory aid to the Trademark Bureau, (2) Activities against registration of generic names in foreign countries, and (3) Modification of practice with regard to utility in the Patent Office.

"While the work of the combined trademark bureau is conducted largely by Dr. Karl Bambach, the patent and trademark committee is advisory to the Washington office in this matter. The revision of the register, to delete numerous dead marks, has achieved a salutary effect along two lines. First, it has permanently removed many marks which had been filed primarily by way of insurance and for which no commercial usage was ever achieved. Secondly, the fact that the register has been so revised indicates that similar modification will be undertaken from time to time.

"This should work to the benefit of all members. It should result in the submitting of a minimum number of names consistent with the protection of proprietary

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rights. This result should flow from realization that from time to time all non-user marks will be stricken from the register. The committee urges members to

A. H. Fiske
Reelected Vice-President

avail themselves of the benefits achieved by first registering all marks with this combined bureau. It urges further that objections against published marks should be made promptly to avoid embarrassment to either party. No substantive rights are created by registration with the bureau. The bureau is operated to provide a fast-acting clearing house for new marks.

"During the year, again working with the two other manufacturers' associations, ADMA, in common with the American Medical Association and the World Health Organization, recognized the increasing importance of generic names and their selection from an international standpoint. The pirating of generic names, on the one hand, represents an unwarranted expropriation of public property to private interests. On the other hand, such pirating of generic names interferes materially with the operations of such groups as the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, and the several pharmacopoeia.

Work of WHO Praised

"The abusage of generic names in foreign countries has an immediate effect upon the exportation of certain products by American manufacturers to the areas concerned. It is gratifying to learn that the World Health Organization is taking steps to bring about a world-wide recognition of the desirability for uniform nonproprietary names. The American Medical Association has also taken a keen interest in this problem.

"It has been and will be necessary to watch for and oppose those elements within the World Health Organization who have a tendency to carry this beyond the generic name point. Composed as is WHO, of many members from nations employing socialized medicine, there will always be the threat from this source of insisting upon the use of generic names in preference to, if not in lieu of trademarks. That effort we shall continue to combat.

Success of Efforts

"Meanwhile, we continue attacking this problem in the most direct manner by the actual filing of oppositions and cancellations to attempted registry of generic names as trademarks. We always make full use of the facilities of governmental agencies in defeating such efforts.

"Lest there be any tendency to feel that this is a work of love without actual meaning to the association, may we name some of the important generic names for which trademark registration has been successfully opposed in foreign countries. These names are: ascorbic, procain, testosterone, bacitracin, estradial, vitamin, heparin, cortisone, aminofolic, hexylresorcinol, lactoflavin, histamin, percortisona and neocortisona, neostigmin, penicillin, sulfacetamide and even American Pharmaceutical.

Opposition to Patent Policy

"In the patent field, we were successful in gaining the abolition of a policy which, if pursued, threatened to greatly limit the protection afforded to inventions in the field of therapeutic compounds. The office had started to reject claims to new chemical compounds unless they were satisfied with proof of efficacy and safety. Such a rule, if imposed, could work a real hardship by blocking adequate patent protection in many cases. The chairman and members of the committee deserve full credit for alertness and persuasiveness.

"After a number of conferences with the Commissioner of Patents and his staff, the office reinstated the allowance for these claims to new chemical compounds

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Agitation Over Barbiturates

"The Durham-Humphrey bills were roaring down to the finish line when we were plunged into a new legislative problem. Agitation over barbiturates has been going on for some time. Increasingly, newspaper and magazine articles have been pointing to barbiturates as one of the prime problems of the day.

"In April of 1951, a subcommittee of the house ways and means committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, held hearings on several bills to amend the penalties for violations of the Harrison act. During the course of these hearings, H.R. 348, the Rogers bill, to place barbiturates under the Harrison act, was discussed. Rep. Rogers has had similar bills before all recent sessions of congress. They are believed to stem from her personal acquaintance with the facts of a single extreme case of barbiturate abuse.

"At this hearing, the proponents of the Rogers measure presented Dr. Harris Isbell of the Federal Narcotic Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky. Doctor Isbell offered movies to supplement his case histories and painted a dramatic picture of the dangers of barbiturate habituation. He did not, as the American Medical Association subsequently pointed out, advise the members of the committee that, in order to prove his theorum, he found it necessary to keep increasing the doses of these drugs to a point that tolerances were sufficiently high for patients to be receiving what would normally be lethal doses. It is obvious that much of the validity of the Isbell testimony is destroyed when these facts are demonstrated.

At this same hearing, both Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger and Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs George P. Larrick testified that it was not advisable to include barbiturates under the Harrison act. At the conclusion, Chairman Boggs asked Mr. Larrick and Mr. Anslinger to prepare recommendations for additional federal control over barbituric acid derivatives.

Federal Licensing Proposed

"This request was responsible for the so-called Ewing-Boggs correspondence. Briefly, the Federal Security Administrator's recommendation, which was concurred in by the Narcotics Bureau, involved a system of federal licensing for each individual or company engaged in the manufacture, distribution, or sale of barbiturates. Possession of barbiturates by unlicensed persons, unless obtained on the prescription of a duly licensed practitioner, would be a violation of the law.

"Careful study of this problem by the section at its meeting last fall resulted in recommendations concurred in by the executive committee and the section was authorized and directed to confer with representatives of the American Medical Association, NARD, APhA, APMA, NWDA, and the Food and Drug Administration. The objectives were to be the drafting of adequate and appropriate legislation for due and proper control of barbituric acid derivatives, if facts indicated that such legislation was needed.

NDTC Studies Problem

"The section was mindful that the newly enacted Durham-Humphrey law offers powerful control over the distribution and sale of barbiturates. It offers control that may prove sufficient for proper safeguarding of the sale and use of these drugs. However, operation under this new law is just starting. It has not been given a chance to demonstrate its strengths or its weaknesses.

"A full dress rehearsal of the problem was held in early December at the annual meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference. Dr. Robert P. Stormont, secretary of AMA's council on pharmacy and chemistry, was present at this meeting by invitation and expressed the views of AMA. All elements of pharmacy and medicine were anxious to develop a maximum of necessary controls with a minimum of needless control. The conference took the approach that state legislation had not been as fully developed as might be and urged states to act promptly and effectively.

Robert K. Cutter
Reelected Vice-President

Industry Meets With FDA

"On December 12, 1951, a committee composed of Mr. Walton M. Wheeler, jr., chairman, and Messrs. Coburn, Gerden, and Sibley met with Deputy Commissioner George P. Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration and Messrs. Goodrich, Harvey and Cook of that agency.

"At this meeting, the representatives of the Food and Drug Administration outlined their problems in regulating the sale and use of barbiturates. Unauthorized sales by retail pharmacists, they said, constituted a major part of the problem. They admitted, however, that such sales are already decreasing and that with the powers granted under the new law this phase of the problem should be well controlled.

"Coupled with this was the associated problem of unauthorized refilling of barbiturate prescriptions. The new law expressly forbids any refills unless they are authorized by the physician. The most serious portion of the overall problem, however, was, the Food and Drug officials stated, the illicit distribution of these drugs. In other words, the bootleg traffic in barbiturates appeared to be the immediate, if not the ultimate problem to be solved.

Proposals Being Drafted

"Mr. Wheeler's committee is still working on tentative drafts of legislation which might be proposed, limited, however, to control of the illicit traffic in barbiturates. It is our desire to achieve this and without resort to the licensing provisions that are favored by the Food and Drug Administration.

"Early in January of this year, Sen. Humphrey asked the Food and Drug Administration to prepare a draft of a bill to provide federal control over barbiturates. The agency first furnished the senator with a copy of the Ewing-Boggs correspondence. It is understood that later in February or in early March the Senator was furnished with drafts of two bills in this regard.

"There is some evidence that Sen. Humphrey recently returned these bills to the Food and Drug Administration with the request that they be changed. Meanwhile, he has advised industry representatives that he would introduce no bill on this controversial subject prior to consultation with the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

Boggs Renews Interest

"At the same time, the subcommittee, of which Rep. Boggs is chairman, has displayed renewed interest in the problem. An open hearing was held on March 13, at which representatives of the Western Medical Corporation, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the District of Columia Pharmaceutical Association were heard.

"Questions and comments of the subcommittee members would indicate that there is a strong feeling within that group that barbiturates should be placed under the federal narcotic laws. Many of these

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comments referred to or were related to the medical testimony of Dr. Isbell.

"It is understood that Commissioner Anslinger and the Bureau of Narcotics and, possibly to a lesser extent, the Food and Drug Administration are continuing to oppose the proposal that the Harrison act be amended to include coverage of barbiturates. Stories in the trade press would indicate that the American Medical Association has recently submitted additional material to the Boggs subcommittee on this point. An editorial in the 'Journal of the American Medical Association' expressed the view that additional legislation should be delayed until the Durham-Humphrey amendment is given an opportunity to show what it can do.

Situation Still Watched

"Mr. Wheeler's committee is a standing committee. They have kept constant watch over the situation and have devoted a considerable amount of time to the study of various possibilities in offering corrective measures to abuses that might be clearly demonstrated. The factual material at hand is quite limited. So far, the case for federal control over barbiturates has been predicated in the main on the Isbell testimony and the hysteria that can be produced by rather isolated but nevertheless dramatic cases of improper use of these valuable drugs. Add to this the fact that the subject is extremely popular with the press and you have all of the elements necessary for spontaneous combustion.

"It appears highly unlikely that such a controversial subject will be resolved by legislative action during this session of congress. However, it is not impossible. It may be that the section will be forced to deal swiftly with sudden developments. This possibility has been foreseen and we believe we are prepared.

No Conclusions Reached

"Because of the lack of substantive evidence on the scope of the problem and because of lack of proof as to how remedial will be the Durham-Humphrey powers we have made no attempt to reach any conclusions aside from the desire to keep controls over the legitimate distribution and use of these drugs to a minimum.

"All of our future activities will be guided by this aim. We have no obstructionist position to maintain. We do insist however that the benefits of barbiturates be weighed directly against the abuses and that the correction of the latter must never substantially impair the former.

"As Mr. Palmer stated it so ably in his presidential message to the members of

George F. Smith
Reelected Vice-President

ADMA in his letter of March 26, we pride ourselves on the care with which we make and distribute pharmaceuticals. We do not however try to avoid or nullify laws aimed at control of manufacturers who may be less willing to assume their proper responsibilities.

Many Needless Controls

"Often this imposes upon us controls that are, in fact, needless. But the law-abiding citizen is always having his sphere of activities circumscribed by laws aimed to control the violator. Unless this principle is extended abusively, it is one of the prices that must be paid for orderly government.

"Because of the fact that we constantly keep referring to our own high standards it was thought that it might he well to again examine the situation. Can we justly claim, as we do, that nearly all of the standards imposed by law merely duplicate controls which we have for many years prior to such laws voluntarily imposed upon ourselves?

"To this end we circularized the membership asking for a report on the total number of control tests and assays carried out by the firms during the year 1951. Such totals were to include tests of all kinds on raw materials, batches in process, and finished products. It was to be limited to pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemicals.

Number of Tests Performed

"Approximately 17,000,000 assays and tests were performed during 1951 by ADMA member firms. On an average of 1,000 times each working day, checks were being made to insure the faithful compliance of our products with their labeling standards.

"It is an impressive figure — somewhat startling. Maybe a bit awesome. But we present it as a most tangible proof that whenever we tell anyone that we have always been and always will be primarily concerned with the complete integrity of our products, regardless of requirements of law, we are not boasting. When we make such statements we are merely reassuring the physician and his patients that we take every known precaution to insure that they receive at all times the finest and safest medicinals in the world."

Production and Engineering Section

Dr. J. A. Purinton, of G. D. Searle & Co., presented the report of the production and engineering section and said that, on the assumption that the past is of less interest than the future, the substance of the report would look forward rather than backward.

"You who guide the destinies of the ethical pharmaceutical industry," he said, "will be interested in the concepts which dictate the work of the production and engineering section. These concepts have become more articulate within the past year, and can be summarized in this way: —'It is the basic purpose of the production and engineering section to provide the stimulation, and point out methods, which will enable each one of us to grow in competence and capacity.'

Training Program Fallacies

"It is our responsibility and opportunity, working with you as company managements, to stimulate our production and engineering personnel to higher accomplishment in their present duties and to help them prepare for assignments of increasing scope as the growth of the individual permits. In so doing, it is not our purpose to provide a blueprint of action. That, incidentally, has proved to be the fallacy of many of the training programs developed during earlier years and in vogue even after the last World War.

"It has also proved to be a ma[illegible]a-

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tion in the effectiveness of many of the programs provided by professional management consultants, whose frequent pattern is to complete a study of a specific organization's problems and to provide a packaged blueprint for their solution. Because of the vagaries of industrial problems, the unpredictability of human nature, and the chameleon changes in social and political concepts of people, such a blueprint approach often breaks down before its results have been partially realized. It is not blueprints we need in production managements. It is ability—ability inherent within the organization's personnel."

Executive Training Scope

Supervisory and executive training today does not follow the blueprint approach, Dr. Purinton declared. It is based, he said, on the sometimes neglected assumption that people have the ability and ambition to think and to solve problems—that applies not only to the problems of higher management, but to problems which exist at all levels of administrative and supervisory function. The officers of the production and engineering section, he added, feel that our group can best be served by activities which stretch our minds, and that our own solutions to our own individual problems will thus follow more readily.

"Now," he asked, "what should be the scope of this 'Operation Mind-Stretching?' Not too long ago, the average production or engineering man was employed primarily on the basis of his technical training and a pleasant smile. Sometimes even the smile didn't count too much. Let's take a look at what actually goes into the make-up of the successful, progressive production or engineering man.

"We assume that he has the inherent capacities for achievement, and that he has been properly selected and placed. We assume that he has the essential mental ability, that his psychological profile is adapted to the work he is doing, and that his motivation is at least adequate. We assume that he is not just a trained seal, content to carry out the instructions of others. Then let's list just a few of the things that the production or engineering man must do and be:—

"1. He must be well trained in the technical aspects of his work. Technical training is the most readily identified attribute, because it is something which you can easily put your finger on. The technical man must possess a working knowledge, a familiarity with the language (and this means more than mere terminology), and an understanding of the approaches and purposes of each of the technologies to which he is exposed.

Section Members Well Trained

"Fortunately, all of our section members are well trained in these aspects. The vast majority have received the benefits of adequate schooling which have been supplemented by the fundamental teaching of practical experience. It is our problem now to keep abreast of new developments, and to this end the section can serve all of its members. A free interchange of technical facts and ideas, insofar as they do not involve competitive interests, is a basic part of our section's activities. At our spring meeting, we stressed tablet manufacture, with particular emphasis on the new developments.

"2. He must be understanding of others, both above and below him in the organizational ladder. It is axiomatic that practically everyone in business believes that he thoroughly understands the other fellow. This is true to the extent that the other person's patterns of thought, prejudices, and psychological responses coincide. Beyond that, it is still the unusual person who has the ability to understand the other fellow who is different from him, even though his thinking process may be thoroughly honest and logical. It is this ability which can well be developed among administrative and supervisory personnel.

Younger Ranks Promising

"A particularly fertile field is found within the younger ranks of business enterprise, where habits are not rigidly established. One must not forget that this understanding is a two-way proposition. The traditional training in personnel administration stresses the understanding of the man below—the man who works for you. It is often more important to understand the man for whom you work so that your associations, both up and down the organizational ladder, may become equally effective.

"This attribute of understanding is difficult to achieve, particularly for the aggressive person, because it requires a full measure of objectivity in one's thinking. It is more than the superficial textbook explanation of what makes a person tick. It is a habit of thinking which restrains the impulses welling up within the normal person and it is a habit of thinking which makes one constantly conscious of the other person's perspective.

Work With Harvard Group

"At our fall meeting, three members of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration worked with our group for the entire first day on the subject, 'Concepts of Management—Some Human Problems of the Production and Engineering Administrator.' Our case studies stressed this attribute of understanding as it is involved in actual production organization problems. The approach of the Harvard group is significant, in the light of what we have said earlier. They presented no solutions to our specific problems whatsoever. To those who were looking for the easy answers, this might have been a disappointment. Instead, we were given an insight into how we ourselves can recognize the full import of administrative problems and, through our own efforts, solve them.

"3. He must be able to communicate with others. One who reads the current literature on management problems is constantly meeting the word communications. Too often, this refers to the mechanics of communications within an organizational structure—the house organs, bulletin memoranda, letters, and the other devices utilized to transmit words to others.

"More important is the reciprocal communication between people—the ability of one person to convey his intended meaning to others and his ability to receive without distortion the meaning which others intend to convey to him. Much misunderstanding, contention, and wasted effort has resulted from the breakdown in communication between persons, and all too often this frequent source of difficulty passes by unrecognized. We are now talking about semantics. While the practical application of semantics to industrial relationships is relatively new, the results have already been constructive.

Application of Semantics

"For example, in my own company, we have recently completed a series of lectures on man-to-man communications, by Dr. Irving J. Lee, of Northwestern University, to a group of supervisory personnel. In spite of the intangible nature of this kind of work, the benefits have been readily recognized. We have already seen changes in the relationships of members of this group to each other, with enhanced

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effectiveness, cooperation and mutual respect. While the application of semantics has not yet been introduced to the production and engineering section, it is a field which could well bring benefit to each and every member.

"4. He must be able to appreciate and measure human effort, as he recognizes and measures the physical factors with which he has dealt in his strictly technical training.

"In our industry, formal technical training is largely directed toward the physical sciences which deal with measurable and relatively predictable factors. Thinking is largely based on a limited number of discreet variables. When the technically trained man begins dealing with people, he soon recognizes that human effort is subject to a multitude of variables which are difficult to identify and to measure. But it can be done.

"The industrial engineer, in the broadest sense, has given us effective methods to evaluate human effort. While these do not possess the definitive characteristics of the physical equations of science, they have proved immensely useful in production management. Human engineering is more than work simplification and cost reduction; the application of these principles extends to evaluation of merit, to equitable work distribution, and to process engineering where human labor is involved.

Field for Further Work

"I believe it was Lord Kelvin who once said, if you can measure that of which you speak, you know something of your subject. But if you cannot measure it, your knowledge is meager and unsatisfactory.' With certain limitations, that is true of human effort. In all humility we must admit that our pharmaceutical industry in the advanced application of the principles of human engineering. Here is an open field for further work on the part of the production and engineering section.

"5. He must have the ability to reach decisions and the ability to reach the majority of these decisions by agreement, rather than the sheer exercise of authority. Few decisions in business are confined to an ivory tower. Every decision has some impact upon people; it can meet with approval and cooperation, or it can meet with resistance and difficulty.

"The production and engineering administrator must develop the ability to reach agreement among his colleagues and save the exercise of authority for the few situations in which agreement is truly impossible. It is obvious that the enthusiastic concurrence of the individual members of his organization is essential for the best effort of all.

"6. He must have the ability to construct and operate an organization in which each of its component members can work efficiently, without friction, and with reasonable realization of his ambitions.

Over Organization Scored

"Much of American enterprise can be said to be over organized. We like to set up charts, committees, lines of authority, staff groups, and liaison officers. One large concern has even established a special department to police the deportment of the entire company. That may or may not be true among our member companies, but it remains that the production and engineering administrator must still be able to fit together the individuals under his jurisdiction all the way through to the last janitor who sweeps the floors at night.

"He must have a thorough understanding of the functions to be accomplished and their relationships to each other. He must have an appreciation of the capacities of individuals and place them in positions of responsibility consistent with their present and potential abilities. While he may have his clear concept of lines of authority, he must make certain that these are defined and thoroughly understood so that he avoids the conflict and the passing the buck which so often results when organizational structures just grow.

Assigning Men to Jobs

"He must be careful that his assignments to positions are made only after a realistic appraisal of the candidate, and in so doing he must call on all techniques available to him for the appraisal of the man as a whole. Expediency and personal feeling can often lead to wrong decisions; it is just as tragic to assign a person to responsibilities that he cannot meet, with resultant frustration and tension and disappointment, as it is to assign a person to a job so far beneath his abilities that he can see none of his burning ambitions realized.

"Above all, the production and engineering administrator must resist the temptation to over organize, so that he does not miss the opportunity for his people to work simply, informally, and efficiently together. It requires skill to do all this effectively.

"7. In turn, he must have the ability to fit his own group into the organizational structure of the company whole. Any production and engineering man has his group to mold together, however big or small it may be. But it is even more important that he fit his group in with the other functions of the company. He must understand sales problems, he must understand research problems, and he must understand fiscal problems. He must be able to serve the other departments, as well as expect them to serve him.

Accounting Function Study

"The effective relationship among departments was touched upon during our case studies with the Harvard group in New York. We are going one step further at our next section meeting in that we have specifically chosen the relationship between production and engineering and the accounting function for intensive study.

"8. In accomplishing these and other responsibilities placed upon him, he must learn to increase his own personal efficiencies and to so order his business conduct that he may meet his overall requirements most effectively.

"Any man in a combined technical and administrative job, as our section members are, has much to do and much to learn. He soon finds that the time to accomplish everything is limited. He therefore must increase his own personal efficiencies in order to stretch the hours of the day to meet his requirements. The development of his own capacities is a personal problem.

"9. He must learn to live comfortably and effectively in his social, economic, and political environment. A production and engineering man must be responsive to what is going on outside of himself and his job. In no perspective can he afford to become rigid. He must be aware of changing times, able to shift with them, and to shift in the right direction. He must be able to prepare his job and himself for the impact of outside conditions, whether they be local, national, or international in scope.

"So these are a few of the things that a production and engineering man must do and be. You are anxious that your own people attain their fullest growth in each of these aspects. To this end, the production and engineering section has an unlimited opportunity for service in

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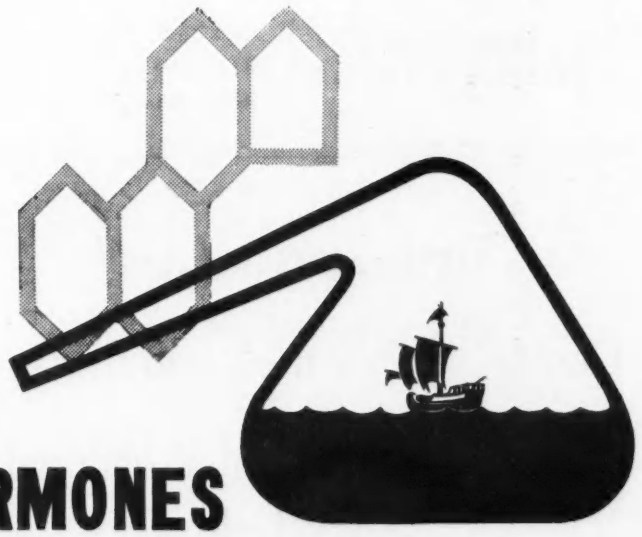

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pointing up what a man can do for his job, for his company, for himself, and in providing inspiration to set his sights toward greater accomplishment. Our work has only started."

Pharmaceutical Contact Committee

A report on the activities of the combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association was presented by Dr. F. O. Taylor of Parke, Davis & Co., chairman of the committee.

In last years' report, mention was made of extensive study of the matter of multiple-dose containers for injections and the expected announcement from the USP revision committee of decisions based on the findings of a special panel composed of two each from the USP, the NF, and the contact committees. This panel's work was shortly thereafter confirmed by the USP revision committee and its recommendations are now in effect. Only one slight change was found necessary after several months' study.

"Since then" Dr. Taylor revealed, "a new problem of somewhat similar nature has arisen. Both the USP and the NF specify that containers for injections 'shall be clear and colorless or of light amber glass but must permit inspection of the contents.' Containers for injections have been devised of plastic, of soft collapsible metal and of hard, non-collapsible metal. What recommendations can appropriately be made to the USP and NF regarding definitions, tests and inspections? As yet, we do not know, but the problem has been referred to a subcommittee appointed at our last meeting in March for study and subsequent report.

Bulk Chemicals Problem

As typical example of a problem which at first glance appears to be one of minor importance, he gave one on which a final report was received at the March meeting, on a standard method for determining the bulk of finely powdered or crystalline chemicals. A study of this was begun about three years ago because of repeated differences of opinion between manufacturers of bulk chemicals and makers of their dosage forms regarding uniformity of volume compared to weight.

An appreciable difference in the bulk of a given weight of some chemical may cause a marked diffefence in the size of tablets made from it or require capsules of different size, which in turn affects the size of bottles or other containers used for the finished medicament, to say nothing of possible changes in labels and packers.

"In the minutes of our March meeting," Dr. Taylor said, "will be found a recommended method of test based on a large volume of data studied by the subcommittee. Use of this method by both suppliers and purchasers will, we believe, prevent many controversies caused by differing methods of test. The subcommittee included men from most of the major producers of bulk chemicals and had as chairman Dr. Albert Q. Butler.

Testing Enteric Coatings

"In last year's report brief mention was made of a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Elmer B. Vliet, which had begun a study of methods for the testing of enteric coatings. This work is still going on and probably will continue for quite a while to come. As many of you will recall, investigation of methods for testing enteric coatings has been carried out by many investigators during some forty years or more without any proposed method being accepted as a standard procedure.

"This subcommittee is practically the same one that previously, after very extensive work, recommended a standard test method for disintegration of tablets and time limits for many tablets. This report formed the basis for standards now incorporated in the USP and NF. It is hoped that by next year they may be able to propose a tentative test method which may be generally accepted as a standard test."

Since late last summer, he revealed, another very complex problem has been in the hands of a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. W. E. Gaunt. This is the matter of assay and standards for various conjugated estrogenic substances. The problem is one of trying to find an acceptable method of assay for such substances which will be reasonably accurate and much less complicated than the "extremely complex" one devised by the Food and Drug Administration chemical division.

The eventual findings will also have a bearing upon standards for certain medicinal substances of this type proposed for inclusion in USP XV. The problem came to attention first because of differences of opinion between Food and Drug Administration and some laboratories in industry as to the significance of different methods of assay.

The minutes of the March meeting include about two pages of a report from this sub-committee which is still by no means a final report. Before making it, the sub-committee considered a compilation of data on cooperative essays by varying methods, shown in tabulations, by charts and by statistical analysis, which covered about 100 pages. Dr Taylor continued:—

Sterility of Medicinal Products

"Still another question of considerable moment to our industry is, what constitutes adequate testing for sterility of medicinal products which are required to be sterile? Perhaps it is better to put the question in this form: What constitutes adequate evidence of sterility in any particular lot of a product?

"In the past two or three years there has been much vigorous discussion of USP requirements for the testing of injections and surgical pressings The antibiotic division of Food and Drug Administration has had occasion to change its required procedures more than once. The National Institutes of Health view the problem somewhat differently from others because of the nature of the medicinal products over which they have jurisdiction.

"Not long ago, Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision of the USP, suggested that perhaps a joint panel, similar to the one which studied the question of multiple-dose containers, might study the various phases of sterilization and sterility testing of medicinal products with advantage to the official compendia, the governmental agencies concerned, and the industry as a whole.

"Pursuant to his suggestion and some discussion, he proceeded with the formation of such a panel by appointing one member from the USP revision committee and requesting the appointment of one representative from each of the following organizations:—The National Formulary, the Food and Drug Administration, the Bureau of Animal Industry (section on serum and vaccines), the National Institutes of Health, the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, the biological section of the ADMA, and the Parenteral Drug Association.

Dr. Bond on Special Panel

"This general question was on the agenda of our March meeting for discussion and there are two pages in the minutes regarding the comments and suggestions made at that time. A subcommittee was appointed from among those who signified their special interest and, as chairman of this committee, Dr. Glen C. Bond was appointed, who will also be the representative of the combined contact committee on the special panel. Edgar B. Car-

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ter, as chairman of the USP subcommittee on sterile products, will be the USP representative on this panel. The first meeting of the panel was held on April 7, but it is too early to make any comments about their projected studies."

Another subcommittee which has reached a semi-final stage of operation is that on the assay of mixed sulfonamides, under the chairmanship of F. F. Berg. Their latest report in the minutes of the March meeting includes a detailed statement of the proposed method of assay for each individual sulfonamide by a chromatographic procedure. It was requested that all those interested try the method between now and the next meeting of the combined contact committee, and report any criticisms or suggestions for improvement, before a final report is made.

"In conclusion," Dr. Taylor said, "I wish to refer again, as in my first paragraph, to the fact that the pharmaceutical contact section of ADMA works entirely as an integral part of the combined pharmaceutical contact committee of ADMA and APMA. I do not think that the members of this combined committee ever give a thought to whether the firm they represent is a member of one association or the other, but are interested only in the solution of the problems before us. We meet in the common technical cultivation of the same field. It is our hope that the fruits of these labors shall nourish the spirit of cooperation between these two associations; between them and the Food and Drug Administration and the Official Compendia, and shall be of benefit to the entire drug industry.

Research and Development Section

One of the principal achievements of the research and development section last year, as reported by its chairman, Dr. George H. Schneller, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, was the formulation of a written statement of policy for the section by a committee appointed for that task. The policy is as follows:—

"The object of the research and development section shall be the enhancement of the research and development activities and programs of the member companies, by fostering the mutual encouragement and stimulation of research and development personnel through association, discussion and cooperative action.

"The activities of the section shall be devoted to the administrative and scientific problems common to the research and development interests of the member companies. The section shall not attempt to compete with the scientific programs and activities of the presently functioning scientific and technical societies. However, it shall promote discussions and cooperative action between personnel of the research and development organizations of the member companies on such industry-wide problems as the general aspects of research and development administration, management, operations, etc.; laboratory and technical operations, including sectional and departmental problems; coordination and cooperation between departments in the division, with other divisions in the company, and with outside institutions and organizations; special technical problems of common interest to a large segment of the industry, but without jeopardizing the competitive position of the individual companies.

"The section shall undertake such additional activities as are specifically assigned to it by the executive committee of the association."

Increased Cooperation Asked

Dr. Schneller concluded with a plea for continued and increased cooperation on the part of responsible officials in sending their men to attend meetings of the section. It might be held forth as a goal for the fullest benefit in both directions, he said, that each company with a well-developed and sizable research staff have one representative attending each of the section's four committee sessions which compromise an important part of the program.

The medical section is currently concerning itself with the problem of toxicity, according to its chairman, Dr. Raymond M. Rice of Eli Lilly & Co. As research in the drug industry has offered its great contributions of the past quarter century, he declared, it has made more and more complicated the work of the pharmacologist and the clinical investigator.

"Programs of the medical section," Dr. Rice reported, "are including more and more discussion of the practical problems of new drug investigations. At the meeting held in New York in February, the greater part of a day was devoted to this subject. A half-day meeting was held during the American Medical Association convention in Atlantic City last spring, when the program included such subjects as 'labeling of dangerous drugs' and 'education of the medical profession in handling dangerous drugs in medical practice.'

"The section, through its project committee, has also sponsored research, financed by member companies, to develop a method to detect tendency of new drugs to cause adverse effects on white blood cells. Work on the problem is being done by two groups, both under the direction of authorities in the field. Other projects of this type are under consideration."

Biological Section Projects

Dr. H. D. Piersma of the Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, chairman of the biological section, reported on some of the projects being undertaken by that body. They include investigation of the production of a smallpox vaccine in a dried form; a study on the use of the mouse as an alternate test animal in the assay for the potency of tetanus antitoxin; studies on the stability of biological products, and numerous other undertakings, both completed and continuing.

"Although the minutes of our biological section meetings are published regularly, there are certain high points in the activities of the section that I would like to call to your attention," he said. "The committee on virus products, under the chairmanship of Dr. F. D. Stimpert, of Parke, Davis & Co., reported that considerable interest exists in the production of a smallpox vaccine in dried form.

"Many firms are investigating the possibility of producing a product which is stable at higher temperatures and longer periods of time than the vaccine now being manufactured. There are, however, rather formidable problems to overcome, since experimental work to date in freezing and drying this vaccine has not yielded extremely satisfactory results. It is interesting to note that smallpox vaccine is perhaps our oldest and most widely accepted biological product, and that the last substantial contribution to improvement in manufacture took place over fifty years ago when the addition of glycerin was found to stabilize the vaccine.

Mumps Vaccine Potency

"The committee on virus products also completed a study on the methods of assay for the potency of mumps vaccine, a product introduced commercially a few years ago, and made recommendations to Dr. W. G. Workman, of the Laboratory of Biologics Control, National Microbiological Institute, that the minimum require-

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ments for this product be revised so as to omit the neutralization test and direct complement fixation tests now required.

"Dr. Workman informed the section that no changes in the formula for influenza virus vaccine were being contemplated by the army, although the appearance of an epidemic might prompt a change in this situation.

"During the past year the committee on control testing of biological products, with Dr. E. G. Gerwe, of Eli Lilly & Co., as chairman, completed a study on the use of the mouse as an alternate test animal in the assay for the potency of tetanus antitoxin. Several laboratories contributed to this study, and the recommendations of the committee were submitted for consideration to Dr. Workman.

Sterility Test Methods

"During the past year Dr. Gerwe has been appointed to membership of the sterility testing panel of the U. S. Pharmacopeia as a representative of the biological section. This panel will make a comprehensive study of the sterility test methods now employed in industry with a view toward establishing a uniform procedure for various biological and pharmaceutical preparations.

"The committee on control testing of biological products also presented to the section its desire to survey the identity test procedures now being employed in our industry for the identification of various types of biological products. Further, this committee will also review the procedures now in practice with regard to each individual firm's methods for the holding of retention samples of biological products distributed commercially. The results of these surveys will undoubtedly be interesting, and each firm will gain substantially from this study.

Biological Products Stability

"The committee making studies on the stability of biological products, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. A. Dettwiler, of Eli Lilly, has continued to make progress. The committee has studied the stability of liquid antitoxin preparations during the past few years, and collected data from the experiences of several laboratories.

"When liquid antitoxins intended for commercial distribution are assigned an expiration date, the dating regulations of the Laboratory of Biologics Control define the number of units in excess of the label potency of the antitoxin to be included in the filling dose in order that a product may be given a one, two or three year expiration date. The committee has found that the excess dosage required is considerably higher than that considered necessary to provide assurance that the preparation will contain its label potency at the time of expiration. This information will serve as a basis for discussion of this problem with the Laboratory of Biologics Control.

Vaccines Study Underway

The committee is also engaged in studies of the stability of various other biological products, particularly vaccines. The diversity of manufacturing methods, and the time intervals elapsing during the assay of the preparations under study, contribute toward the slow progress made in work of this nature.

"During the past year, the biological section organized a committee on blood products, with Dr. M. V. Veldee of Hyland Laboratories as chairman. Since the beginning of the American Red Cross blood program during the last war, the need for human blood, and products derived from this source, have expanded tremendously in both the military and civilian fields. For example, one of the derivatives of human plasma, known as immune serum globulin, was recommended exclusively for the modification or prevention of measles until a few years ago.

Preventing Infectious Hepatitis

"As the result of extensive clinical research work, it is now possible to demonstrate the effectiveness of this product in the prevention of infectious hepatitis. Recent reports indicate the usefulness of this product in another disease of major importance, and it is possible that presently available facilities in industry for the manufacture of this product may be inadequate.

"In order to keep informed on the trends in this important field of biological products, and possibly to assist in the development of certain phases of this field, the biological section looks forward with interest to the work of this committee.

"The committee on anti-rabies vaccine, of which Dr. H. R. Cox, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, is chairman, kept the section informed on developments in this field. It appears that work on the purification of rabbit rabies vaccine, in an effort to reduce or remove the factors responsible for post-vaccinal reactions, is still in progress at the National Microbiological Institute. However, there are several difficult problems associated with this project, and the work yields results slowly.

Vaccine for Use in Dogs

"Dr. Cox also reviewed the results of experimental work with a living, avianized rabies vaccine for use in dogs. He emphasized that this type of vaccine can be demonstrated to give maximum protection under severe challenge conditions, and discussed the importance of animal immunization in an effort to reduce the incidence of this disease in humans.

"The committee also presented information on the use of anti-rabies serum in humans following exposure to this infection. The World Health Organization has a study in progress in Iran, in which the use of anti-rabies serum is under investigation among natives who frequently are attacked by infected rabid animals.

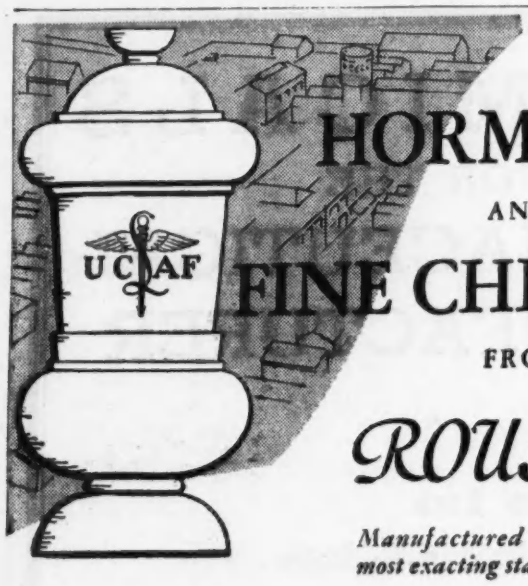
"During the last five years, there has been considerable interest in the industry in providing tetanus and diphtheria toxoids of improved purity. The committee on diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, with Mr. R. P. Knerr, of The National Drug Company, as chairman, has been active in developments in these products. It has kept the section informed on the progress of the work being done by the Massachusetts State Laboratories on the assay of tetanus toxoid.

Immunization of Soldiers

"The army epidemiology board is active in improving the specifications of preparations used for the immunization of military personnel, and the committee has kept the section informed on changes in military specifications on products involving diphtheria and tetanus toxoids.

"The committee on veterinary biological products, with Dr. A. H. Brueckner, of Pitman-Moore Company, as chairman, is engaged in working with the Bureau of Animal Industry in setting up standards for various veterinary biological products. It has been stimulating to witness the cooperation between those members of the biological section manufacturing veterinary biological products and Dr. O. E. Herl, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in attempting to work together on problems of mutual interest.

"The field of veterinary biologicals is an extremely important facet of the animal industry business, and the biological section keenly desires to aid and con-



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tribute in the development of better veterinary biological products.

Speakers at Meetings

"The biological section was fortunate in obtaining good speakers for its evening program at both the San Francisco and Philadelphia meetings. At San Francisco we were addressed by Mr. R. A. Rohweder, executive secretary of the National Society for Medical Research. This organization is militantly opposing the influence of anti-vivisectionists throughout the country, and during the relatively short period of its existence, has accomplished much.

"The program of this organization was described, and each one of us was urged to participate actively in his own community in curbing the restraints on medical research advocated by the anti-vivisectionists.

"Dr. J. E. Stokes, jr., professor of pediatrics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, gave the biological section an exceedingly interesting address at its Philadelphia meeting. His subject was Hepatitis and Other Virus Diseases, and he described the work he and his associates were doing in this field. Dr. Stokes and his associates have demonstrated the efficacy of immune serum globulin in the prevention of infectious hepatitis in humans, and are now actively engaged in the study of other virus infections, particularly poliomyelitis.

Semi-Annual Meetings Profitable

"The biological section has enjoyed a profitable year, and the value of having meetings for a two-day period at approximately six month intervals has been well-established. The events detailed in this report, and elsewhere in the minutes of individual meetings, do not completely describe the activities of our biological section.

"I believe that all of us return to our respective laboratories after the meetings with a conviction that the personal contacts he has made, and the excellent spirit of those participating in discussions, have been a stimulating experience. Dr. H. A. Dettwiler and the Chairman appreciated the cooperation given by various committees and individuals.

"We are particularly grateful to Dr. W. G. Workman and Dr. O. E. Herl, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for participating and contributing to the success of our meetings. Dr. R. K. Cutter, executive committee liaison, has been of assistance in the management of the section. And finally we wish to thank Dr. Carson P. Frailey and Dr. Karl Bambach for their constant interest and aid in making it possible to carry out effectively the program of the biological section."

APhA Now 100 Years Old

One principal reason for the founding of the American Pharmaceutical Association 100 years ago was, as today, the problem of regulation of the drug market, with special reference to the control of

Robert P. Fischelis

adulteration of imported drugs, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, APhA secretary, and one of five guest speakers, told the meeting.

"Inspectors at the various ports of entry for drugs in the new republic were not uniform in their determination of what constituted adulteration," he said. "Consequently, a shipload of drugs which could not pass inspection at one port might very well be accepted at another."

The pharmacists of that day, declared Dr. Fischelis, wanted to do something about that situation and it was for that, among other purposes, that they met. They also discussed the proper training of pharmacists, the need for a code of ethics and the desirability of fostering an

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Growth in Number of Pharmacists

"In the span of 100 years," the speaker continued, "nearly 102,000 registered pharmacists have replaced the 6,139 who constituted the census of 1852. Our population has multiplied almost seven times, and by far the greater number of pharmacies, now estimated at 53,000, are owned by licensed pharmacists. Nevertheless, the problem of physician-owned pharmacies and the sale of drugs and medicines by merchants who do not operate under the supervision of pharmacists is very much a current problem in 1952."

Dr. Fischelis concluded by outlining the work being done by his association and by inviting members of ADMA to attend the APhA centennial convention in Philadelphia the week of August 17.

Federal Expenditures

In a discussion of the federal budget and government expenditures, and the possibility of cutting this spending, Roswell Magill, president of the Tax Foundation, pointed out that the budget for the fiscal year 1945 is more than $85,000,000,000, with planned expenditures guaranteeing by next June a deficit of between $15,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000.

Answering his own question as to why the ordinary citizen is not "screaming" for a reduction in expenditures, Mr. Magill gave as reason that the amounts involved are too big; average persons just cannot visualize a billion dollars—they cannot understand it. These expenditures, however, he said, creating such vast deficits, have resulted in the printing of "paper money" to meet the losses. This, he added, has resulted in an inflation that has cut the value of the dollar in half.

Taxes Take 30% of Income

Mr. Magill said that higher taxes would be a way of meeting the deficit but that the majority of people feel that they now are high enough. They are the peak of World War II, he declared, and are now taking 30 percent of the national income.

"More important," Mr. Magill said, "higher taxes would tend to deprive the average citizen of a fundamental liberty, the freedom to spend his own money. When 30 percent of your income goes to the government, he declared, you have no control over your own money—a fundamental right has been taken away—and this approaches slavery."

Other than the alternative of printing more "paper money," Mr. Magill said a second method has been espoused by the CIO and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. This he described as the "soak-the-rich"

Roswell Magill

method. Figures, he pointed out, dispute this approach, for to raise enough money to meet even a $10,000,000,000 deficit in a year, the government would have to put a 100 percent tax on all income over $4,000.

Soaking Corporations

"Others," Mr. Magill continued, "advocate soaking corporations—but how far can you go? This year, for example, there is more money going to government than to stockholders of corporations. U. S. Steel, for example, estimates that for each $5.90 paid to government in taxes it pays 10 cents to stockholders. Of course, the stockholder could be cut to 5 cents."

Mr. Magill felt that this was an unrealistic approach as it would tend to discourage investment capital, which would disrupt expansion and repair of plants in industry and, thus, cripple the very thing upon which the country depends for maintenance of its defense.

Another alternative Mr. Magill termed "unpalatable"—that of deliberately reducing federal expenditures. Referring to Sen. Byrd's contention that $10,000,000,000 can be cut from the budget, he said that this can be done only at the expense of hurting some segments of the country.

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River tragedy could have been prevented had congress approved his flood control plans," Mr. Magill pointed out. "Who can say that this it not true? Many are crying for cuts in military expenditures but I, with a son in the service, and millions more like me, do not relish any action that would deprive him of a single essential necessary for his defense. No matter what appropriation you mention, a cut in it would affect some segment of the population."

Mr. Magill concluded by describing what he called the "clean slate" approach. This involves having no continuing projects calling for federal funds. Instead, each fiscal year, congress would determine what its receipts would be and then decide what should be undertaken so as not to spend more money than the anticipated receipts. He doubted that the "clean slate" approach would be given much consideration by this administration.

Management-Labor Relationships

Stuart Chase, consultant, who has spent many years investigating the problems of management-labor relationships, dis-

Stuart Chase

cussed such a study sponsored by the National Planning Society. The study involved thirty companies that enjoyed amicable relationships with its employees. In the investigations, he said, a series of "universals" were apparent, that went far to explain why the labor situation was not a problem. The "universals" were listed as follows:—

1. The union unreservedly accepted the fact that the company must make a profit.
2. The union accepted management's responsibility to run the business.
3. Management unreservedly accepted the union as here to stay and tried to make it a more responsible group.
4. Management devoted first-class brains and top executives to its personnel department.
5. Management recognized the different structures of the union and realized that the executives of the union are responsible to the rank-and-file.
6. Union and management both subordinated their drives for power and sought for areas of agreement.
7. Both union and management used the problem-solving approach rather than the legalistic one.
8. Two-way communication lines always were kept open between the workers and the company executives.

Practice of 'Unanimity'

Mr. Chase then discussed the Quaker method of business meeting, which he termed the practice of "unanimity." Quaker business men in a conference, he said, are there to listen—they do not attempt to force their views, merely express them, so that when the time arrives a spirit of unanimity prevails; that is, when all agree as to the proper course to be taken, this is accepted as done—there is no formal vote. Pointing out that with such a system many meetings may be necessary, Mr. Chase said that the question of whether or not Quakers should own slaves was settled in 1790 only after a long series of annual meetings over a sixty-year period.

Other speakers at the general sessions were Dr. E. W. Engstrom, vice-president in charge of the RCA Laboratories Division of Radio Corporation of America, who discussed and displayed some electronic tools available to industry, and Dr. Edward L. Bortz, who described the work that is being done to combat disease and increase the life span of the population.

Officers for 1952

J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore, was elected a vice-president, succeeding Mr. Gilmore, and the following vice-presidents

—*Continued on page 102*

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Theobromine alkaloid and its salts were reduced in amounts varying from 40 cents to $1.25 per pound, Blackstrap molasses continued to decline and was down ½ cent per gallon at New Orleans and New York. Demand was poor to fair on most items with the exception of a seasonal pickup in the consumption of certain chemicals. Sodium benzoate, which is used extensively in the canning and soft drink manufacturing industries, was in good demand. Citric and tartaric acid were noted to have shown a definite pickup in inquiry and sodium citrate, in particular, was going well.

The castor bean market continued to soften. Activity was virtually nil and quotations heard were nominal and down from the preceding week. Thymol was being offered at prices shaded below announced schedules in some cases. The mercurials were holding steady at established levels despite further weakening in the metal. Producers had on hand derivatives which had been manufactured from high cost metal and were not expected to reflect the latest reductions in mercury immediately. Demand for camphor, both natural and synthetic, was only fair, although some sources reported a definite slackening in inquiry the past few weeks. The presence of several distress lots in this market helped to keep prices soft, it was said.

Demand for glycerin continued disappointing to producers. Government buying has been limited. The market in crude was sloppy with few sales reported. Lanolin continued short as a result of curtailed wool scouring operations. Lanolin producers were generally not in a position to buy available high priced crude wool grease offered on the market abroad since they could not make a profit restricted as they have been by the ceilings on lanolin here.

Reports from abroad have indicated expansion of chemical production facilities there. A major British chemical firm has established new production records in the past year according to the British press. The Division mentioned turned out almost 2,000,000 long tons of chemicals during the past year. This included olefins, formaldehyde, ethylene oxide and glycol. The oxide production was up 50 percent over that in 1950.

Acetone — Demand for this solvent was fair on the whole. Some producers felt that a pickup in textiles was immanent and with it a corresponding increase in the demand for acetone. Supplies were in excess of current inquiry. Prices continued to hold at ceiling levels.

Acetone was rapidly approaching oversupply in Canada according to trade sources. An affiliate of an American rayon producing firm was reported to be able to procure enough acetone for its operations from three new petrochemical developments, each of which will be able to supply the total of the firm's requirements.

Alcohol—Demand for alcohol was reported to have picked up in some quarters but on an overall basis, inquiry continued fair. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic were said to be more than adequate for present inquiry. Announced prices were holding firm but there was some shading in competition among producers. Some government business was done at shaded schedules.

The blackstrap molasses situation in Cuba remained unchanged. The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute has as yet to back down on their announced price of 20c. per gallon for the 1952 molasses crop. With alcohol currently at 75c. per gallon, fermentation producers were last reported to have set 14c. to 16c. per gallon as the top price they would pay for this year's blackstrap. Production of blackstrap to date has exceeded last year's during the corresponding period. Blackstrap yield per ton of sugar has been higher this year than that in 1951. Storage space for molasses in Cuba was thought to be rapidly filling up if it has not already done so. A break in the Cuban holdout for 20c. molasses was expected momentarily. Prices for feed blackstrap at New Orleans was rapidly approaching 23c. per gallon which would make it just as feasible for fermentation producers to buy molasses at that point as it would for them to accept 20c. per gallon blackstrap in Cuba.

To date this year government purchases of alcohol have not been much of a factor in the market although it was reported that government buying had picked up recently. The RFC was not expected to buy any alcohol this year since stocks on hand and previously contracted for were reported to be adequate.

Producers of alcohol in Panama have been requested to submit bids to the Panama Canal Company to supply 10,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol. The proposed contract was the largest single order for alcohol placed in Panama by the company.

Butyl Solvents—Demand for butyl alcohol and acetate was reportedly poor to fair. Supplies were more than adequate. Inquiry from the lacquer industry was reportedly about on the same level as it has been since the first of the year. Prices were unchanged.

Camphor—Demand for natural camphor was poor to fair depending upon the viewpoint of the seller queried. Supplies were more than adequate with the powdered USP material offered from 55c. to 60c. per pound in 100 pound lots. One ounce and one half ounce tablets were quoted at a range from 70c. to 75c. per pound. Offerings of distress lots were keeping the market easy.

Exports of camphor from Japan in the period January to July, 1951, totaled 972,855 kilograms, valued at $1,435,435, an increase of about 50 percent over the total for the year 1950, according to the Japanese press. Postwar exports, however, were considered negligible compared with prewar figures.

Demand for synthetic camphor was reportedly fair with supplies adequate. Prices remained unchanged.

Castor Beans—Market activity continued limited last week. Quotations heard were nominal at $165 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended May 1, 1952, totaled 1,952,100 pounds compared to 1,906,050 pounds during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports totaled 668,400 pounds while no oil was brought in during the corresponding week last year.

Total imports of castor beans from the first of the year to date amounted to 54,714,150 pounds compared to the 79,180,050 pounds landed in the corresponding period in 1951. Imports of castor oil to date aggregated 30,970,000 pounds compared to the 27,805,010 pounds brought in during the corresponding period in 1951.

Gallic Acid—This material was reportedly in fairly good demand although inquiry was noticeably off from last year. Supplies were adequate. In 1,000 pound lots, NF VII gallic acid was quoted at $1.80 per pound. Smaller lots were quoted from $1.82 to $2 per pound. The technical material was quoted at $1.58 per pound in 1,000 pound lots with smaller lots at $1.69 to $1.78 per pound.

Glycerin—Demand for refined grades of glycerin continued fair. Government buying of refined glycerin to date has been light and below earlier expectations. Supplies were more than adequate and some observers predicted a further drop in refined prices in keeping with the declining market in crude. There has been some shading of prices among smaller refiners according to reports but among large producers quotations appeared to be holding firm.

Crude glycerin was nominal at 20c. per pound for saponification crude and 18c. per pound for soapiye. Virtually no Argentinian crude has been offered in this market for some time. Normally a major supplier of crude glycerin, Argentina was reported to be selling its exportable surplus to Europe. An appearance of Argentinian crude on the current market could be expected to further weaken a sloppy market.

Production of glycerin in Brazil was reported to be sufficient to meet domes-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

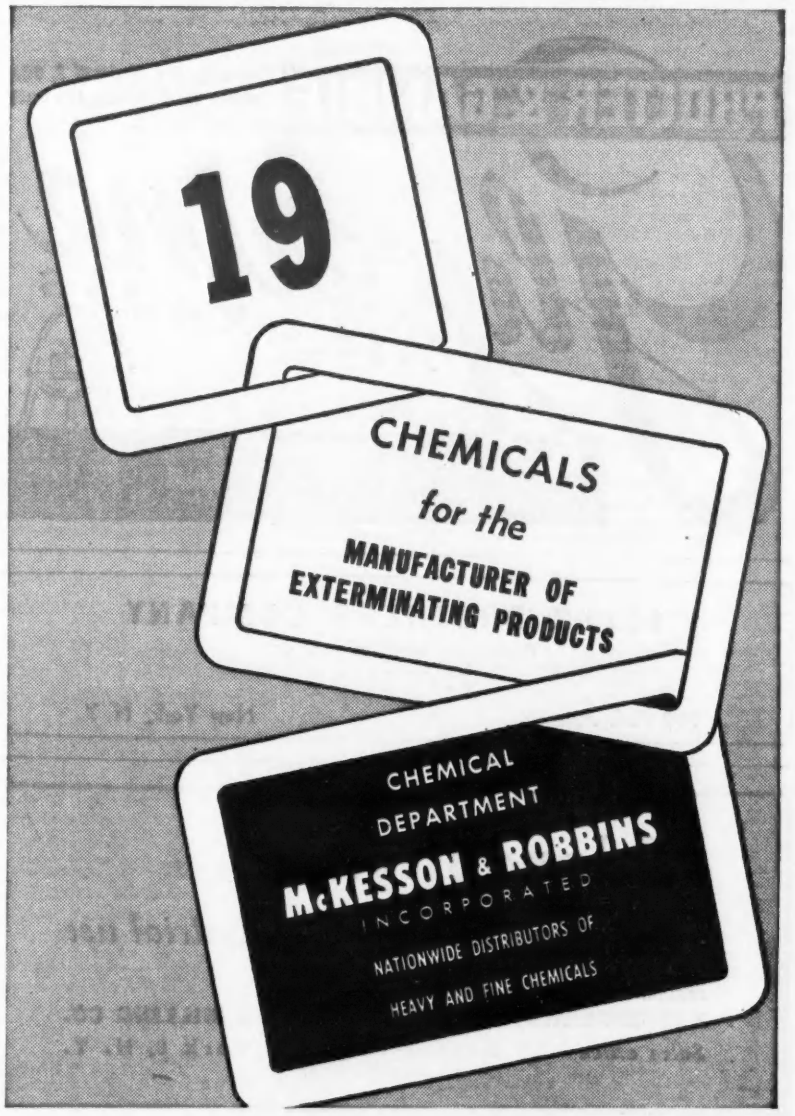
Molasses, blackstrap, ½c. per gal.
Theobromine, $1.25 per lb.
Salicylate, 42c. per lb.
Sodio-salicylate, 40c. per lb.
With sodium acetate, USP, 45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
253.0	253.0	253.5	255.8	263.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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tic demand. None was expected to be imported in 1952.

Lanolin—The supply situation in lanolin has not improved. While current demand could normally be met without any great difficulty by the industry, the abnormal supply situation continued to hamstring producers' efforts to satisfy inquiry. Operations at wool scouring plants were at a record low. Since lanolin is produced from crude wool grease which is extracted from wool by various wool scouring processes in the textile mills, the dependence of one operation upon the other can readily be perceived.

There were hopes for a pickup in wool scouring operations in the not too distant future since observers in the textile industry were largely of the opinion that consumption of textiles was bound to pick-up following a slump which has lasted over a year.

There has been little relief from abroad. The situation in Belgium and Great Britain was reportedly similar to that existing here, if not worse. Whatever crude wool grease was available in the open market abroad has generally been priced too high for lanolin producers to buy since the finished product here is subject to the GCPR.

Menthol—Activity in this market was virtually nil the past week. Quotations have been stabilized, however, and have ceased to decline. Chinese menthol has firmed up and was holding steady at $7.50 per pound, duty paid. Some observers predicted a rise in quotations for the Chinese material in the not too distant future due to the fact that no additional menthol has been imported since the Spring of last year when trade between China and this country was barred by the government.

Brazilian menthol was quoted at $6.50 per pound and has been firm for the last few weeks. It was difficult to predict what the future holds with regard to Brazilian menthol. While quotations have firmed, demand has not shown any definite increase. Some observers felt that the time was fast approaching when large consumers of the material would find it necessary to replenish depleted stock. Such a move could be expected to perk up the market and possibly initiate a rising trend in the market.

Mercurials—This market continued quiet with demand fair at best. Despite a softening trend in quicksilver, quotations in mercurials have remained firm. It was not expected that mercurial prices would soften in the immediate future since producers generally are stocked with derivatives manufactured with higher than present cost quicksilver. However any price reduction would most likely be followed by others in the industry due to the competitive nature of business at present, it was said.

Methylethylketone—Demand for this solvent was good according to reports. Supplies were adequate. Prices remained unchanged.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol—Demand for this solvent material was fair. Supplies were more than adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was unsettled. Offerings were generally in excess of a spotty buying interest. Prices were unchanged.

In dry whole milk, spray process, the market was barely steady. Offerings were in excess of limited buying interest.

USDA purchases of nonfat dry milk solids, spray process, totaled 403,243 pounds, bringing the total to date this year to 1,839,243 pounds. Domestic sales of spray process skimmed milk totaled 72,000 pounds.

Dry whole milk production for February of 6,900,000 pounds was the lowest for the month since 1942, down 41 percent from a year earlier and 35 percent from the five-year February average. For the first two months of 1952, the output of 14,225,000 pounds was down 39 percent from the same two months a year ago. Spray-dried whole milk production, at 6,400,000 pounds in February was down 42 percent from a year earlier and 29 percent from the five-year average. Roller-dried whole milk production, of 500,000 pounds, registered a decline of 29 percent from a year earlier and 69 percent from the five-year average.

Manufacturers' stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids totaled 24,327,000 pounds on February 29, a gain of 2 percent from the end of February last year, but a decline of 40 percent from the five-year average. Holdings of spray-dried nonfat milk at the end of February were 18,860,000 pounds, lowest for the date since 1943, down 4 percent from a year earlier and 31 percent from the five-year average. Roller-dried stocks, at 5,467,000 pounds, showed a gain of 29 percent from a year

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earlier, but was down 60 percent from the five-year average.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap remained generally unchanged during the week ended April 29, 1952. The price for cane blackstrap in New Orleans was 23½c. to 24c. per gallon. On the East and West coasts the demand was unchanged, but an increase in the demand was noted in the Gulf area.

The production of cane blackstrap in Cuba as of April 15, 1952, was 259,800,000 gallons, according to the Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of the same period in 1951, production aggregated 210,900,000 gallons. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar as of April 15, 1952, totaled 49.4 gallons. The blackstrap yield as of the same date last year totaled 43.6 gallons per short ton of raw sugar. As of April 15, 1952, three mills had completed grinding operations.

At New Orleans the price for cane blackstrap ranged from 23½c. to 24c. per gallon, in tanks. Demand was moderate to good, with the supply adequate. Elsewhere on the Gulf the demand was moderate. At Houston quotations were ½c. per gallon higher than at New Orleans, while at Mobile the price quoted was 24c. per gallon against a moderate demand. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all terminals with the exception of Savannah, where the supply has been limited for some time.

On the East coast the demand was moderate to good at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The price at New York and Baltimore ranged from 25½c. to 26c. per gallon. At Philadelphia the prevailing quotation was ½c. per gallon higher, at 26c. per gallon.

Supplies of citrus molasses were limited to very limited at Florida points. Demand was strong at all points with the exception of Lake Wales and Haines City, where inquiry was good. Quotations were 14.3c. per gallon at all points with the exception of Auburndale, where the range was from 14.3c. to 17.1c. per gallon, in tankcars or tank-trucks.

Sodium Benzoate—Producers of this salt report generally that demand has picked up in its usual seasonal spurt. Consumption of this chemical in the food preserving and soft drink industries during the Spring and Summer constitutes the bulk of the annual consumption. Supplies were adequate.

Tannic Acid—Demand for this material was fair to good, depending upon the view of the producer queried. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. In 1,000-pound lots the NF fluffy material was quoted at $1.59 to $1.60 per pound. Smaller lots were listed from $1.65 to $1.76 per pound.

Theobromine — Theobromine alkaloid and salts were reduced recently. While some manufacturers would not commit themselves, the reduction was ascribed by other producers to the fact that lower priced imported material had been underselling the domestically manufactured material. In a market as competitive as the current one, the reduction was necessary to meet this competition, it was said.

Theobromine alkaloid was reduced $1.25 per pound in fiber drums. At least one producer had failed to follow this reduction by presstime, and the current price range was from $4.50 to $5.75 per pound. Theobromine salicylate was down 42c. per per pound, resulting in a range from $4.75 to $5.17 per pound, in drum lots. Theobromine with sodium acetate, USP, was reduced 45c. per pound. The current price was $4.35 per pound on the same basis. Theobromine sodiosalicylate was dropped 40c. per pound, which resulted in a current quotation of $3.65 per pound, in drum quantities.

Thymol—For the past few weeks thymol has been sold at $3.60 per pound by one producer. This price has not been openly announced, the previous price at which business was done for over a year being $3.75. Another producer of the item continued to quote at the latter price, although it was reported that shading to the lower figure was being done to meet the competition. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current inquiry.

Vitamin A — Demand for the natural material, which is sold as either prime or concentrated fishliver oil, was reported to be fair to good, depending upon the producer queried. Prices were holding firm on a level with synthetic schedules. The raw material supply has not been too plentiful, accounting for the firmness in the natural vitamin A prices.

Demand for synthetic vitamin A was quite good in some quarters. Overall demand was reportedly fair to good, depending upon the various views encountered in the trade. Government approval for the use of the synthetic material in margarine fortification was expected to increase consumption of the synthetic vitamin.

Parke, Davis Opens Puerto Rican Branch

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the establishment of a new branch at Santurce (San Juan), serving Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Virgin Islands. Manager of the new branch is Michael F. Stevenson. Besides Puerto Rico, Parke, Davis has eight branches and laboratories located abroad. They are in London, Bombay, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Havana, Colon, Rio de Janeiro and Sydney, Australia.

Trade Briefs

Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J., has named D. Wayne Johnson vice-president for sales, a newly-created post.

James J. Kerrigan, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been selected as one of seven Horatio Alger award winners for 1952 by the American Schools & Colleges Association.

Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, has named William Dodenhoff brand manager for Pepsodent tooth pastes, Robert Benson cooperative advertising manager, and Freeman Jackson assistant national field supervisor.

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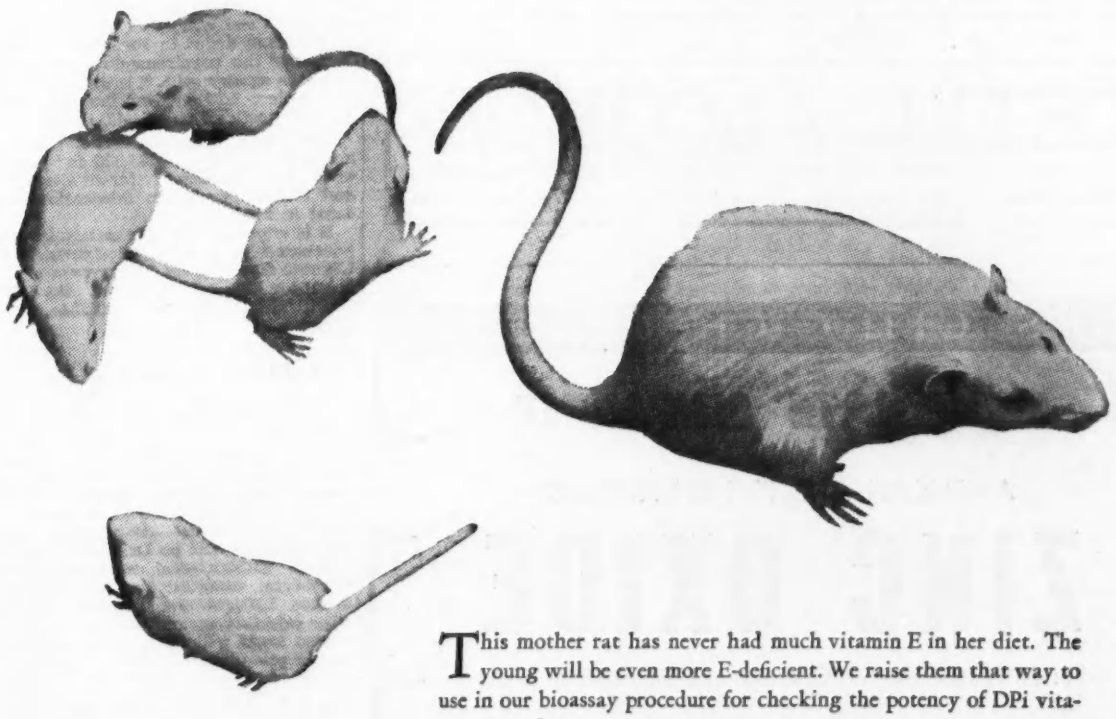

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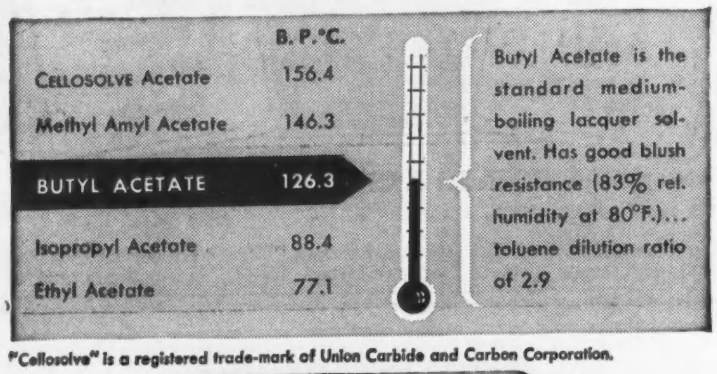
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Fla. Citrus Molasses Industry Loses Labor Act Exemption

An examiner for the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor has proposed that the citrus molasses manufacturing industry of Florida not be classed as a seasonal industry which would permit the exemption of its workers from the overtime pay provisions of the fair labor standards act.

Persons interested in the matter have an opportunity to petition for a review of the examiner's decision by making a request to the wage-hour division by May 9. If no petition for review is received, the findings and determination of the examiner will become final.

It was the opinion of the examiner after a hearing had been held on the matter, that the manufacture of citrus molasses takes place during eight months or more—too long a period to warrant a finding that it is of a seasonal nature under the provisions of the fair labor standards act.

The overtime provisions of the act require that employees be paid at time and one-half their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty in a workweek, unless a specific exemption applies. Employees in an industry found to be of a seasonal nature are exempted from this requirement for fourteen workweeks in each year; however, during those fourteen workweeks they must be paid the overtime rates for hours in excess of twelve in a day or fifty-six in a week.

MSA Issues Purchase Authorization to China

The Mutual Security Agency has granted purchase authorizations for the setting up and equipping of a typographic map-making depot in Formosa. While no details of the requirements are yet available, the agency said, it is understood that the project will involve the purchase of $20,000 worth of chemicals, including ink.

The agency also said that it has issued an authorization of $375,000 for purchase of industrial machinery for an alkali plant, and $25,000 for drum fabrication equipment in Formosa.

It is expected that the materials will be purchased by an agency designated by the Chinese Government in Formosa and that a call for bids will be issued. No detailed specifications are yet available, it was stated.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Section to Meet May 9

The first midwestern section dinner and meeting of the Parenteral Drug Association will be held May 9 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. Meeting chairman is Dr. Austin Smith, editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Among the speakers will be Dr. Edgar Carter of Abbott Laboratories, who will discuss parenteral controls; Dr. David Klein, of Wilson Laboratories, speaking on glandular injectables, and Arthur D. Herrick, whose topic will be industry cooperation in the parenteral field.

Merck Award to Petitjean

Donald L. Petitjean, a student at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded the $2,500 Merck graduate fellowship in analytical chemistry, it has been announced by Dr. Edgar C. Britton, president of the American Chemical Society, which administers the award.

The grant, sponsored by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., makes possible a year's study at a society-approved institution of higher learning in the United States or Canada. The fellowship, established in 1948, is given to the applicant whom the society considers likely to "contribute most to the advancement of the theory and practice of analytical chemistry during the period of the fellowship and the course of his future career."

Chemical Industry Safety Record Still at High Level, MCA Reports

Continuing high standards of safety in the chemical industry have been disclosed in a report of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. For the first two months of 1952, the frequency rate of accidents among association member companies was 3.86 per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure. For all of 1951, with 654,800,000 hours of exposure, the accident frequency rate was 4.83.

Both figures reflect improvement over prior years, MCA said, and according to records of the National Safety Council, they are lower than comparable figures for any industry except aircraft manufacturing. The industrial injury reporting service of MCA covers companies who manufacture more than 90 percent of the tonnage of chemicals produced in the United States.

Emery Assigns Three To New Sales Posts

Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced three new sales staff assignments. A. R. McDermott, formerly a member of Emery's Chicago district office, has been named to take over responsibility for all sales in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. N. F. Reinert, previously with the development and service department, has been assigned to the Chicago office where he will work under D. R. Eagleson who is in charge of that office. A new addition to the company's sales staff, F. L. Ekstrand, has been assigned to the Philadelphia office and will cover eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey, as well as parts of Philadelphia.

Acetyl Phosphate, Lithium, Offered by Schwarz Labs

Schwarz Laboratories, New York, is now offering high-purity acetyl phosphate as the lithium salt in commercial quantities. Described as an important biochemical intermediate, acetyl phosphate is said to have a high energy level similar to that of adenosine phosphates and to play an active role in enzyme functions as well as in acetylation reactions. Detailed information and prices on acetyl phosphate, lithium, can be obtained from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East 44th Street, New York 17.

Philippines Seeks Antibiotics

The Mutual Security Agency has issued a purchase authorization to the Philippine government for $200,000 for the purchase of medicines and antibiotics from the United States. The purchases are to be made by Philippine commercial importers under procedures set up by the Philippine Council for United States Aid governing imports of MSA financed goods. These procedures were printed in Economic Cooperation Administration small business memo No. 172 (revised), a copy of which may be obtained from MSA's office of small business, 806 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. Data on this particular authorization is contained in MSA small business circular No. 161, also available from MSA.

Army Reassigns Johnson

The Department of the Army has assigned assistant secretary Earl D. Johnson to assume responsibility for the army's procurement and research and development programs, with the title of assistant secretary. Mr. Johnson will take over the duties formerly handled by Undersecretary of the Army Archibald Alexander, who resigned recently.

Perfumers Society Adds 4

The American Society of Perfumers has elected four new members. They are:—Mrs. Maysie Emmet, de Laire Division, Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; David E. Bowlus, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Harry C. Saunders, Bush Aromatics Division, Dow Chemical Company, and Elmer L. V. Sulik, van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

Fairmount Issues Hydrazine Data

Fairmount Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has issued data sheets on hydrazine as a deoxygenating agent for boiler feed water. Specifications of the chemical are listed and a comparison is drawn between the use of hydrazine and that of sodium sulphite.

Trade Briefs

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has made available to wholesalers "Nalline," its brank of N-allylnormorphine.

Eugene N. Beesley, vice-president of Ell Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been named to the company's board of directors, replacing E. S. Retter, who has retired.

Arthur Rasmussen, vice-president of Furst-McNess Company, Freeport, Ill., will be one of two delegates from the sixteenth congressional district of Illinois at the Republican National Convention in Chicago this summer.

Charles S. Munson, board chairman of both Air Reduction Company, New York, and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, has been elected a director member of the executive committee of Penick & Ford, Ltd.

Oil Chemists Elect James President for 1952

—Continued from page 7

isotopics in research, once available to only a few physicists and radiochemists, he said, is now available to everyone in physical sciences, and, as a result, isotopic technics are becoming routine to all research workers.

He went on to outline the uses of isotopes, dividing them into two major classifications—as measuring devices and for other purposes. Among the former, he listed uses as a tracer and in the determination of structure and thickness properties from scattering effects. Among the latter, he noted its uses in radiation chemistry, medicine and in static charge elimination.

Herman Schlenk and Beverly Lamp, of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex., reported on further developments in the formulation of a procedure for synthesizing individual glycerides and related compounds.

Monoglycerides From Bread, Lard

N. H. Kuhrt and E. A. Welch, Distillation Products, Industries, Rochester, N.Y., described the isolation of crystalline saturated monoglycerides and the preparation of concentrates of unsaturated monoglycerides from bread and lard. Their experiments, they said, revealed the following three things:—(1) Lard contains an appreciable amount of naturally occurring monoglycerides: (2) bread made with lard from which the naturally occurring monoglycerides have been removed will nevertheless contain a substantial amount of monoglycerides after baking, and (3) the amount of monoglyceride formed in the bread depends primarily upon the amount of fat used as shortening.

Color Reversion of Tallow

J. W. Copenhaver and H. R. Davis, M.W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, N. J., reported on the effect of various organic compounds on the rate of color reversion of propane-refined No. 2 tallow. Many types of organic compounds did not greatly affect the rate of reversion, they said. Amines that produce color normally by autoxidation were found to cause tallow mixtures to darken as did several widely-used antioxidants. Tallow decolorized with carbon reverted at its original rate, but tallow bleached with peroxides reverted more rapidly than untreated tallow.

Phosphoric acid and oxalic acid were reported to be of some benefit in inhibiting color reversion. Disulphides, sulphones and thiol esters did not inhibit reversion. Selected mercaptans in 0.5 percent concentrations completely inhibited reversion for twenty-eight days, and also inhibited, to a lesser degree, color reversion in tallow fatty acids, cottonseed fatty acids, menhaden oil and whale oil acids.

Dehydrating Castor Oil and Acids

Alternative methods for dehydrating castor oil and acids were described in a paper by Oliver Grummitt and Dean Marsh, Sherwin-Williams Laboratory, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Most methods involve heating the oil with a catalyst or with an acid which forms an intermediate ester which is decomposed by heat, they reported. They described two alternative methods. One is a variation of the intermediate ester process in which both products of the ester decomposition, the dehydrated oil and the acid, take part in film formation. The second reaction reported on partially substantiated German claims that the dehydration of castor acids gives acids with two double-bond conjugation as high as 90 percent, in contrast with the approximately 20-25 percent found in commercial low-body oils.

Don S. Bolley, Baker Castor Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J., and Ralph H. McCormack, University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., reported on the separation of phytin from oil seed protein flours. All vegetable oilseeds contain an appreciable amount of phytin, which is usually precipitated along with the protein in the methods of chemically preparing the protein from the seed meal or flour, they stated. They described a modification of a standard protein preparational method whereby about half of the phytin is removed and concentrated as a phytin fraction. The method involves isoelectric extraction of the solubles from the flour.

Purification of Waxes

Thomas O. Oeffner and John W. Hassler, Nuchar Laboratories, Tyrone, Pa., in a joint paper reviewed research work done during the past twenty years at Nuchar on the purification of waxes and related products with active carbon. The studies covered waxes from various sources:—Plant waxes (carnauba, candelilla and ouricury); marine and land animal (spermaceti, lanolin and wool grease); insect (beeswax from various sources), and bituminous shale and petroleum (montan, paraffin and microcrystalline).

Active carbon, they found, removes impurities by adsorption and does not react chemically with the major components of the wax to appreciably alter the acid number, pH, etc. In addition to color improvement, carbon was also found to be effective for odor removal, they said.

A brief history of the development of fractional distillation of fatty acids showing some of the difficulties encountered, and how they were overcome, was presented in a paper by R. H. Potts, Armour & Co., Chicago, and F. B. White, Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York. They showed process flow diagrams and photographs of actual installations.

Herman Levin and Judson S. Swearingen, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., described the design and construction of a simple plant for conversion of soapstock to fatty acids. In operation for two years, they said, the unit employs tilted wooden tanks in place of cone-bottom stainless steel; jets instead of pumps, and, simple principles in proportioning chemicals.

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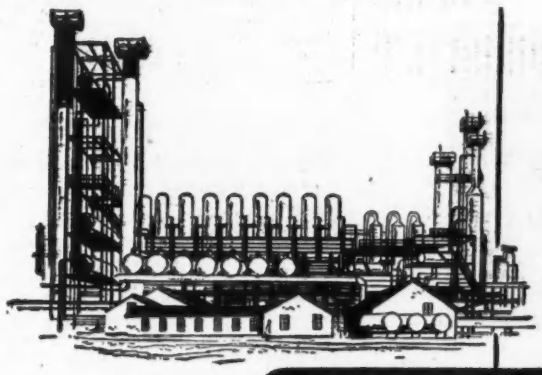

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ORANGE No. 2 (Orange SS)
YELLOW No. 1 (Naphthol Yellow S)
YELLOW No. 3 (Yellow AB)
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YELLOW No. 5 (Tartrazine)
YELLOW No. 6 (Sunset Yellow FCF)
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Ceylon Coconut Product Exports Rose During '51

Ceylon's exports of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh nuts during 1951 of 245,915 long tons, copra equivalent, were 23 percent above shipments in 1950, reports W. M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Colombo. Shipments during 1951 with 1950 totals in parentheses were as follows:—Copra, 19,346 tons (21,117); coconut oil, 109,782 tons (75,717), desiccated coconut, 39,771 tons (44,909), and fresh coconut, 6,600,000 nuts (8,600,000). Thus, coconut oil shipments were 45 percent above the previous year, while exports of copra, desiccated coconut, and fresh nuts decreased 9, 11, and 23 percent, respectively.

Pakistan, purchasing 8,471 tons of copra, and India, 5,678 tons, accounted for nearly three-fourths of the 1951 copra exports. The United Kingdom increased its takings of Ceylonese coconut oil from only 200 tons in 1950 to 29,674 tons in 1951. The Netherlands was the second largest buyer, accounting for 22,044 tons. The United Kingdom also took the bulk of the desiccated coconut (25,854 tons) and fresh nuts (4,900,000 nuts).

Stocks of copra at the start of 1952 were believed to be lower than usual because the decline in prices in the world oilseed market influenced many traders to turn over their stocks before prices declined further.

Strong Cobb Names Strate Vice-President, Sales Head

Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed H. A. Strate vice-president and director of sales. In addition, three other appointments have been made. Ben T. Howiler has been promoted to vice-president of the private formula division. John A. Biederman has been named director of the professional products division. Henry S. Godshall has been stepped up from eastern sales manager to assistant vice-president of the private formula division.

CSC Names Cohen, Cox In Animal Nutrition Div.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced two appointments in its animal nutrition division. I. Roy Cohen has been named advertising manager and Ralph O. Cox has been appointed to handle sales of antibiotic and animal feed supplements in the southeastern states. Mr. Cohen had been a bacteriologist in the microbiological section of CSC's research center at Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Cox will make his headquarters at Woodruff, S. C.

Hall Labs Ups Rivers

H. M. Rivers, assistant director of engineering service, Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been promoted to the position of director of engineering service. He succeeds J. N. Welsh, who as associate director of the concern, recently assumed new business administration duties in this firm of engineering consultants in industrial, municipal, utility and marine water and waste treatment problems. Mr. Rivers joined Hall Laboratories in 1936, and has been assistant director of engineering service since 1951.

U.S.I. Moves Main Office

U. S. Industrial Chemical Company, a division of National Distiller Products Corporation, has moved its main office to new quarters at 120 Broadway, New York. The new telephone number is WOrth 4-3000. The action does not affect the address of U.S.I.'s New York sales division offices, which remain at 33 West 42nd street, New York, where the telephone number is BRyant 9-5200.

Tenn. Eastman Has Aromatics Data

Tennessee Eastman Company has prepared a technical data sheet on its new perfume aromatic, "Compound 77-B." Physical properties, fields of usefulness, life expectancy and general comparisons between "Compound 77-B" and similar aromatics are given. Copies of the data sheet are available upon request to Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn.

Roosevelts in Cuban Drug Firm

The Donofrio brothers, of the McKay-Davis Chemical Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, have joined with Elliott and John Roosevelt, sons of the late President, to form a new Cuban corporation. It will be known as the McKay-Davis Chemical Corporation of Cuba, with headquarters in Havana, and its initial project will be the manufacturing and packaging of special products for the pharmaceutical trade under brand names of national drug companies in or entering the Cuban market.

Breon Makes Czermak General Sales Manager

Charles L. Czermak has been appointed general sales manager of George A. Breon & Co., New York. Mr. Czermak had been assistant sales manager. He will supervise distribution of Breon's medicinal products, through the firm's branch offices, to physicians, hospitals and the retail and wholesale drug trade.

Mr. Czermak, who joined the Breon sales force in 1946, will also assist in the planning of sales and merchandising activities.

Glyco's Synthetic Wax Now Being Offered in Bead Form

"Acrawax C," the high melting point wax of Glyco Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., is now available in bead form, which is said by the company to offer definite advantages in handling and use. The beads are of relatively uniform small particle size which flow readily when poured from the drum. Samples and complete data are available from the company.

Parke, Davis Branch House Superintendency to Johnson

Leonard E. Johnson has been appointed branch house superintendent of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. He will have charge of improvements and new construction at the concern's thirty branches in the United States and Canada. Mr. Johnson succeeds the late A. R. Bostock.

Sergeant Assigns Lepore

E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Company, New York, announced last week the appointment of Patrick V. Lepore as representative in the Northern New Jersey area for the firm's wholly-owned subsidiary, Sergeant Chemical Company. Mr. Lepore formerly was associated with American Cyanamid Company.

Jefferson Moving Offices

Jefferson Chemical Company has announced that on May 19 it will move its executive and sales offices to new and larger quarters at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16. The new telephone will be MUrray Hill 6-7700.

Scannell Joins Baker

John J. Scannell, an Interstate Commerce Commission practitioner, has joined the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., as traffic manager.

La Pine Opens New Plant

Arthur S. La Pine & Co. has opened a new plant at 6001 South Knox avenue, Chicago. The new building, which covers 37,000 square feet of space, contains a large laboratory for testing and inspection of new equipment, a machine shop, and an office.

Phila. Drug Exchange Golfs June 10

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its spring golf outing June 10 at the Cedarbrook Country Club, J. Mervin Rosenberger, secretary, has announced. The organization's fall outing will be held October 7 at the Manufacturers Golf and Country Club.

N.Y. Aromatics Issues Price List

New York Aromatics Corporation has issued its April price list for its line of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfume bases and flavor bases. The company is United States representative for J. Mero & Boyveau, Grasse, France.

Fallek Products Named Agent

Fredk. Boehm, Ltd., London, England, has appointed Fallek Products Company, New York, its exclusive representative in the United States. Boehm is the sole distributor of chlorophylls produced by the British Chlorophyll Company, Ltd.

Trade Briefs

Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, has developed a new drug, injection "Wyamine" sulphate, designed to safely increase blood pressure in emergencies resulting from a state of shock.

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, has named Dr. Gail M. Dack and Dr. Henry R. Kraybill lecturers in food research and food technology, respectively.

Shell Chemical Ad Manager

M. H. Keel has been appointed manager of a newly-formed advertising department in Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. In his new post, Mr. Keel will direct Shell Chemical's advertising, publications and sales promotion program for agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, solvents, industrial chemicals and plastics and resins. He joined Shell Chemical's advertising staff in 1948.

SKF Names Nabenhauer To New Research Position

Dr. Fred P. Nabenhauer, research scientist in the organic chemistry section of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has been appointed director emeritus of organic chemistry. This appointment will make it possible for Mr. Nabenhauer to pursue freely research of his own choosing. At the same time, he will serve as a senior scientific advisor to the members of the research and development division.

Chemists' Club Golf Date Changed

The Chemists' Club golf outing, originally scheduled for July 8 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Westchester, N. Y., will be held instead on Thursday, July 12.

Monomer-Polymer Offers Three New Ethylenimines

Monomer-Polymer, Inc., Leonminster, Mass., has developed a series of chemically reactive ethylenimine derivatives. The company is offering the following for research and development study:—Ethylenimine, N-ethylenimine, N-methylethylenimine, 2-methylethylenimine, and 2,2-dimethylethylenimine. According to the firm, these monomers have application in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, lubricating oil additives, rubber vulcanizers and accelerators, and textile additives.

CSC Post to Alvarez

Orlando J. Alvarez has been appointed regional manager for the export division, Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Alvarez will be responsible for the development of the company's business in Central America and the Caribbean area. He will spend most of his time in this territory but will make his headquarters in New York.

Tarnell Joins Williams, Inc.

Edward Tarnell has joined the New York consulting firm of Roger Williams, Inc., New York, which specializes in chemical engineering economics and market research, as market research analyst. Mr. Tarnell was formerly with the research department of the Koppers Company and with the National Magnesia Company.

Columbia Pharmacy Bulletin Started

Columbia University College of Pharmacy has published the first issue of the "Bronze Mortar," a publication aimed at giving news of the university's pharmacy development plan. Among the items reported in the first issue are a report on plans for a new pharmacy research institute building and details of the development program. In connection with the development plan, it was also revealed that the following have accepted membership on the advisory section of the executive and development committee:— S. B. Penick, sr., S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Charles L. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York; L. D. Barney; Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (USA), Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; James J. Kerrigan, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and James Chilcott, Maltine Company, Morris Plains, N. J.

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Philippine Plant Employing New Coconut Oil Process

A new patented process for obtaining coconut oil direct from the fresh coconut has been adopted and used in the Philippines since early this year by a plant in Calamba, Laguna Province, according to Agricultural Attache Merrill W. Abbey and J. T. Dickmeyer, American Embassy, Manila. Although the Calamba plant is capable of extracting daily about 5.5 short tons of coconut oil from some 40,000 fresh coconuts, the commercial possibilities of the new process are not yet known. However, should the Calamba operation prove successful, similar plants will be constructed in Davao, Cebu, Leyte, Bohol, Misamis Oriental, Agusan, Surigao, and Samar.

Research and experimentation in developing this new process, which eliminates the necessity of first producing copra, have been conducted during the last 14 years. Under the so-called "R-L process," named after its developers Messrs. Robledano and Luzuriago, a high-grade coconut oil is reportedly obtained. With the free fatty acid content reported to be less than 0.10 percent, the oil needs no refining. However, deodorization with steam, if only to destroy the organisms causing fermentation, is necessary if the oil is to be stored.

Breon Names Hunt Mgr. Of San Francisco Office

Lawrence T. Hunt has been appointed manager of the San Francisco, Calif., divisional office of Breon & Co., New York. He will maintain division headquarters at 349 Ninth street.

Mr. Hunt will direct sales of the firm's medicinal preparations, which are distributed to physicians, hospitals and the retail and wholesale drug trade. His division covers the entire states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and part of Wyoming. Assisting Mr. Hunt will be George De Haven, who will operate from headquarters at 5302 Greenlake Ways, Seattle, Wash.

Ind. Standard Lets Contract For Iso-Octyl Alcohol Plant

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has named the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, to construct an iso-octyl alcohol plant at its Wood River, Ill., refinery. The plant will be divided into three basic parts:—A fractionation system for obtaing heptane as a "heart cut" from an olefin feed stock; a refinery gas reformer for preparation of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, and finally, the actual iso-octyl alcohol section where the heptane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide will be synthesized into the end product.

Randall Products Relocates

Randall Products Manufacturing Company, New York, has moved its offices to new quarters at 2095 Broadway in that city. The new telephone number is TRafalgar 3-5725. The firm specializes in antifreeze, both permanent and methanol type, with plants located in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Candy Technologists Meet June 3

The American Association of Candy Technologists will hold its fourth annual meeting June 3 at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago. At the meeting, the Stroud Jordan medal for 1952 will be presented to James P. Booker, of Ross & Rowe, New York, for his contributions to the confectionary industry.

Metal Can Shipments: Jan.

Total shipments of metal cans during January were approximately equal to those of December but 14 percent under shipments during January, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In January, metal can shipments amounted to 234,372 short tons, as compared with 235,107 short tons in December and the January, 1951, revised total of 272,329 short tons.

Trade Briefs

George Burke, vice-president of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was a recent luncheon speaker before the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland.

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has awarded a three-year grant of $3,500 a year to St. Luke's Convalescent Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., for clinical research in rheumatic disease.

Werner R. Voigt, vice-president of Wyeth International, Ltd., Philadelphia, has left on a four-month tour of European and Far Eastern pharmaceutical markets.

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Stepan Chemical Offers New Line of Liquid Detergents

Commercial production is under way on three new synthetic liquid dishwashing detergents at the Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago. The new products, designated as "LD-100," "LD-200," and "LD-300," are fully compounded concentrates, 60 percent solids, and are available ready for bottling after perfuming and dilution. Among the advantages of these new liquid detergents, according to the manufacturer, are high-flash foam, unusual foam stability in the presence of free grease, and good detergency combined with excellent grease emulsification.

CSC Adds 3 to Staff

Additions to the staff of the research and development division of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind., have been announced by T. S. Carswell, vice president. Homer D. Tresner has been employed as microbiologist. Manfred F. Mattisson is now a literature searcher in the research and development department. Until recently he was a research chemist at Clinton Foods, Inc., Clinton, Iowa. Robert D. Carpenter has been employed as a research chemist.

Venezuelan Vegetable Oils Output Seen Increased in '51

Venezuela's production of vegetable oils, other than palm oils, in 1951 is estimated at 5,570, short tons, or an increase of about 60 percent from the revised 3,840-ton output of the preceding year, reports James H. Kempton, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Caracas. A deficit producer of fats and oils, Venezuela will continue in this position as long as the local vegetable oil processing industry finds it more profitable to import its requirements than to utilize domestically produced raw materials.

Sesame oil production in 1951 of 3,910 tons, as compared with 2,360 tons in 1950 accounted for most of the increase in vegetable oils. Coconut oil production rose slightly to 1,370 tons, while the output of 290 tons of cottonseed oil was approximately that of 1950. The production of palm oil and palm kernel oil in Venezuela remains small with output ceasing altogether in recent months.

Aluminum Closure Rule Eased

All restrictions of the sale, delivery and use of aluminum closures and closure liners have been removed by the National Production Authority, in an amendment to M-26. As now revised, the order applies only to packaging closures made of tinplate. The special inventory limitations of M-26 have also been deleted, but inventories of both tinplate and aluminum closures will continue to be regulated by NPA regulation No. 1. The quantity of aluminum used for aluminum closures and closure lines will continue to be controlled by CMP allotments to manufacturers.

GR-S Rubber Ceilings Cut

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on GR-S synthetic rubber sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were cut back an average of 3 cents per pound last week by the Office of Price Stabilization. This ceiling reduction is in keeping with RFC's recently announced price cut made possible primarily by a decrease in the required use of high-cost alcohol butadiene. The reduction is made in amendment 2 to SR 57 to the GCPR, effective May 6.

Cyanamid Reassigns Pullman

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that Dr. J. C. Pullman has joined the new product development department. Prior to this change Dr. Pullman was at the company's Stamford Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., where he was principally engaged in the development of chemicals for use in the paper converting industry. He joined Cyanamid in 1943.

Goodrich Absorbs American Anode

American Anode, Inc., formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, was liquidated after the close of business on March 31. The business is now carried on under the name "American Anode, a division of the B. F. Goodrich Company." There are no changes in personnel at Anode. Dr. R. V. Yohe continues as president and general manager, and R. R. Jennings as treasurer.

Trade Briefs

West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has introduced a new line of antiseptic protective creams.

Dr. Adam H. Fiske, vice-president in charge of research and control at Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

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Vick Int'l Names McClure, Reynolds Vice-Presidents

Vick International, division of Vick Chemical Company, New York, has annonuced the appointments of G. B. McClure and W. V. Reynolds as vice-presidents. Both had been regional directors of the division. The appointments were brought about, it was said, by expanding activities in overseas markets, including a new plant in the Philippines.

Obituaries

John S. Shaw

John S. Shaw, former director of safety of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died April 26 in Houston, Tex. He was sixty-seven years of age.

From 1906 until 1913, Mr. Shaw was engaged in the production of explosives and acids for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at plants in New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. Following the dissolution of the old duPont company, he was transferred to Hercules in 1913, as superintendent of acid and high explosives output in Hercules, Calif. He was named superintendent of the Hercules plant at Parlin, N. J., in 1917. During the first World War, he aided in the planning and direction of a government explosives plant at Nitro, W. Va. Mr. Shaw became a member of the company's industrial research department in 1919, with offices in Philadelphia.

He next became assistant to the general manager of the company, and, in 1925, was named manager of the safety and service department. Mr. Shaw was appointed director of safety in 1941, which post he relinquished upon his retirement in 1950.

Miss Katharine D. Athey, New York manufacturer of custom-order perfumes, died April 27 in that city. She was sixty-three.

George J. Courtney, sales manager of the refrigerant food and petroleum industries division of the polychemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died April 25. He was fifty-four. Mr. Courtney had been with duPont since 1938.

James P. Dudley, sales manager of the New York office of the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., died April 27 in South Hadley Falls, Mass. His age was fifty-eight.

Henry G. Hill, secretary of the American Society for Testing Materials and advisory engineer for the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, New York, died April 27 in Cranford, N. J.

Hussey B. Johnson, president and one of the founders of the Zemmer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died April 4 in that city. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Johnson participated in the establishment of the Zemmer Company in 1909, and served as its president from 1933 until his death. An original member of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, he served as a director of APMA and was its vice-president in 1930.

Ralph Jonas, a trustee of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 29 in that borough. His age was seventy-three.

Dr. Hendrick A. Kramers, who served as chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission's scientific committee at Lake Success, L. I., in 1946, and an internationally-noted atomic scientist, died April 26 in Leiden, Netherlands. His age was fifty-seven.

Francis J. McCarthy, manager of the Boston, Mass., office of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, died April 21. Mr. McCarthy had been associated with Dodge & Olcott since 1909.

Dr. Joseph W. Mountin, chief of the bureau of state services of the Public Health Service, died April 26. His age was sixty. Dr. Mountin had served for thirty-five years with PHS. As head of the state services bureau, Dr. Mountin, who held the rank of assistant Surgeon General, administered the program of federal financial grants-in-aid to the states for public health purposes.

Clarence C. Rausch, assistant vice-president and manager of rust preventive sales for the Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, died April 29 in Houston, Tex. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Rausch had been with Dearborn Chemical for thirty-two years.

Carl E. Schaad, president and treasurer of the Chemical Manufacturing & Distributing Company, Easton, Pa., died May 1 in Philadelphia. His age was fifty-two. Mr. Schaad was also president of the Paper Makers Chemical Company, Easton.

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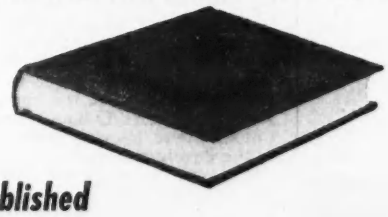

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PAD Production Division Post to Michael Brunner

Michael C. Brunner of Midland, Tex., has been named assistant director of the production division of the Petroleum administration for Defense, succeeding Don R. Teis, who has left the agency to become associated with the Lawton Oil Corporation in Magnolia, Ark. Prior to his joining the production division staff of PAD last February, Mr. Brunner was with Shell Oil Company at Houston, Tex., as assistant to the vice-president in charge of exploration and production and later was named production manager for the Midland area.

It was also announced by PAD that William S. Tarver, associate general counsel of the agency has resigned to accept a position with the Southern Natural Gas Company, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Tarver joined PAD in April, 1951.

Schenley Adds Three

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., has added three new field representatives to the national sales staff. The new representatives and the territories they will cover are:—James T. McGhee, Winston-Salem, Greenboro, and Durham, N. C.; R. Anton Lester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Tonawanda, N. Y., and Marcus L. Eddy, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vanadium Corp. Ups Two

Vanadium Corporation of America has elected Bert O. Stand a vice-president and secretary of the company and John J. Spollen, controller. Mr. Brand has been with Vanadium Corporation for ten years as secretary and controller. Mr. Spollen has been assistant controller.

Bids Wanted

Alum, standard activated, as required during the fiscal yr. 1953, Contract, Officer, Veterans Adm. Center, Martinsburg, W. Va., inv. 20, May 9.

Chromic acid, 10,000 lbs., Contracting Office, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., inv. 270, May 12.

Compound, 77,400 lbs. rust removing, 2,583 lbs. stripper, Contracting Office Chemical Corps, Army Chem. Center, Md., inv. 492, May 19; 16,500 gals. rust preventative compound, Contracting Office, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., inv. 270, May 9.

Drugs and Chemicals, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Office, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., 111,460 bgs. activated dessicants, inv. 75, May 12; 84,279 lbs. sodium bicarbonate, inv. 76, May 12, 295,500 lbs. hydrated calcium chloride, 166,400 lbs. potassium hydroxide, 53,775 lbs. sodium hydroxide, inv. 77, May 13; Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., 20,448 1-lb. bots. methyl salicylate, 5,760 1-oz. bots. orange oil, 13,440 1-oz. bots. sulphadiazin, 5,856 4-oz. bots. of same, inv. 1503, May 12; 2,736 bxs. of 12 thimerosal ophthalmic oint., 24,720 1-lb. jars oint. base, water soluble, inv. 1495, May 9; 2,880 bots. diphtheria antitoxin, inv. 1519, May 13; St. Louis Med. Depot, 12th and Spruce Sts., St. Louis 2, Mo., 1,012 pkgs. lymphogranuloma venereum antigen, inv. 72, June 2; 795 pt. bots. sodium 3,9-diethyltridecanol-6, sulphate solut., 57 pt. bots. polyethylene glycol mono-iso-octyl phenol ether, inv. 69, May 29; 1,447 bots. penicillinase, dry powd., inv. 71, May 16; QM Office, Ft. Bragg, N. C., 100,000 lbs. hydrated lime, 125,000 aluminum sulphate, filter alum, inv. ENG-94, May 9; N. Y. QM. Procurement Agency, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., 8,216 bots. methyl-orange and methyl-red, indicator solut., inv. 1640, May 12; 8,976,000 bots. of 50 iodine individual water purification tablets, 257,000 bxs. of 100 tubes of chlorine water purification powd., with testing tablets, inv. NEG-190, May 20; QM. Purch. Office, Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah, 7,237 bgs. dessicant activated, inv. 085-64, May 15; Fed. Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.: chemicals, medical, photographic solvents, inv. NY-3B-37437, May 19; Supply Service, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C., 2,784 4 5-qt. bots. whiskey, 8,280 pt. bots. dehydrated alcohol, inv. A-116, May 12; 60 bots. of 1,000 olevitamin A caps., 4,848 bots. of 500 hevavitamin caps., 192 bots. of 500 ephedrine sulphate, caps., 216 bots. of 1,000 diphenyl-hydantoin sodium caps., 3,024 bots. of 100 diphenylhydantoin caps., 3,648 bots. of 100 codeine phosphate tabs., 2,169 bots. of 100 digitalis tabs., 18,600 pkgs. of 6 iodalphionic acid tabs., 672 bots. of 1,000 phenobarbital tabs., 480 bots. of 1,000 phenobarbital and belladonna extract tabs., 192 bots. of 100 colchicine tabs., 1,680 bots. of 500 hexavitamin tabs., 1,536 bots. of 100 morphine sulphate tabs., inv. A-115, May 12; 528 1-lb. bots. benzene, 3,840 1-lb. bots. xylene, 4,704 ¼-lb. bots. carbon tetrachloride, 456 1-pt. bots. of same, tech., clear, 550 5-gal. dms. cresol solut., inv. A-117, May 13.

Glue, 10,750 5-lb. cns. urea-resin type powd. glue, Purch. and Contract. Officer, Schenectady Gen. Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., inv. 1662, May 19.

Hydrated lime, as required during the fiscal yr. 1953, Contract, Officer, Veterans Adm. Center, Martinsburg, W. Va., inv. 17, May 9.

Insecticide, 1,164,000 12-oz. dispensers, aerosol, DDT, and allethrin, inv. 614, May 12; 5,000 gals. liq. insecticide, inv. 623, May 22; Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Oxidizing material, 70,000 lbs., Contracting Office, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., inv. 272, May 9.

Paint and Allied Products, QM General, USMC, Navy Bldg., Arlington Annex, Arlington, Va., 8,000 gals. paint primer, Marford, Va., San Francisco, inv. 1118, May 9; Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., 93,300 gals. thinner, dope cellulose acetate butyrate, inv. B-54.294, May 19; 5,000 qts. outside enamel, water resisting, 9,300 gals. camouflage paint, oil type, 1,000 gals. traffic exterior paint, 4,000 lbs. red lead pigment, 10,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead pigment, 1,000 gals. surfacer primer, synth., white, 2,000 gals. wood preservative sealer, inv. B-54.291, May 21; 729,320 gals. thinner, cellulose nitrate dope and lacquer, inv. B-54.293, May 19; 300,000 lbs. paste in oil pigment, white lead, inv. B-54.288, May 15; N. Y. QM Procurement Agency, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., 93,750 gals. water resistant and water proof barrier adhesive, inv. 15853, May 19; Fed. Supply Service, 7th and D Sts. S. W., Wash. 25, D. C., 1,008 qts. pigment in oil, 4,464 ½-pt. cont. of same, 20,000 lbs. white lead paste in oil, inv. 3G-11313-R, May 6; Fed. Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., 700 gals. enamel, inv. NY-3B-37377, about May 9; Supply Service, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C., 402 gals. cns. clear lacquer thinner, 1,464 gal. cns. gum spirits turpentine, inv. M-265, May 13; approx. 3,000 pt. cns. gloss enamel, inv. P-64, May 19.

Rock Salt, as required during the fiscal yr. 1953, Contract, Officer, Veterans Adm. Center, Martinsburg, W. Va., inv. 20, May 9.

Salt, approx. 1,040 tons, for regeneration of zeolite water softener, rock or evaporated, as required during fiscal yr. 1953, Contracting Officer, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill., inv. 34, May 16.

Soda ash, 40 tons Purch. and Contract, Office, 5th Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., inv. 73, May 15.

Trisodium phosphate, 11,475 lbs., Purch. Agent, P. O. Dept., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. 40, May 7.

Wax, 825 gals. liq. floor wax, 1,760 lbs. paste floor wax, inv. WCH-1923, about May 9; 825 gals. liq. floor wax, 1,760 lbs. floor wax, paste, inv. CH-51923, May 9; Fed. Supply Service, Court House, 219 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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10 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
ANISE SEED—35 bgs, Wm E Martin, London
ANNATTO SEED—175 bgs, Marschall Dairy Laboratory, Kingston
ANTIMONY—40 kgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Liverpool
420 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
560 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
101 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Puerto Cabello
3,456 bgs, Beira
BARIUM ORE—500 bgs, Cabedello
OXIDE—40 dms, Kemet Co, London
BAYBERRY WAX—29 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Buenaventura
44 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
BEESWAX—15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujilio
100 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
95 bgs, Porcella & Vicini, Ciudad Trujillo
10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
51 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
47 pkgs, Bank of London & South America, Lisbon
50 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
144 bgs, Valparaiso
16 bgs, Havana
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—200 bgs, Derby & Co, Capetown
BILE, OX—2 dms, Merck & Co, Bangkok
BISMUTH—122 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONEMEAL—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
BRUCINE ALKALOID—13 cs, Merck & Co, London
CADMIUM METAL—450 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
170 cs, J W Hampton, jr, Kobe
131 cs, N Y Factors, Inc, Kobe
CAMPHOR OIL—32 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hongkong
CARDAMOM SEED—24 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—66 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
82 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Inc, Liverpool
56 bgs, Vandenburgh & Co, Fortaleza
399 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
268 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Fortaleza
783 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—6,000 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,300 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, E M Sergeant Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—125 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
60 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Bombay
CASSIA—30 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—1,339 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Djibouti
1,001 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Djibouti
3,334 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Rio de Janeiro
2,260 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Kohsichang
1,451 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Kohsichang
743 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mombasa
1,179 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
1,257 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
500 bgs, African Produce Trading Corp, Djibouti
OIL—171 dms, North American Continental Co, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—1 dm, International Selling Corp, Rouen
CINNAMON, QUILLS—150 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
150 bls, R J Spitz, Colombo
100 bls, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Colombo
11 dms, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
CLAY, BURNT—550 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
COCHINEAL—106 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
COCONUT OIL—345 tons, Bank of California National Assoc, Zamboanga
COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—88 bgs, Singapore
COPAL GUM—947 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
249 bkts, Brown Bros, Macassar
167 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
,64 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
60 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
CORIANDER OIL—2 cs, A Gibbs & Co, Mombasa
COTTON LINTERS—277 bls, Kauders Steuber, Rio de Janeiro
CRESYLIC ACID—219 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—675 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—160 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
240 bgs, A T Sherman, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—63 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kohsichang
430 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
DEXTRIN—700 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
EPHEDRA HERB—108 bls, S B Penick & Co, Karachi
EUCALYPTUS OIL—8 dms, W J Bush & Co, Hong Kong
FISH OIL—10 dms, Colett Week Nibecker, Valparaiso
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—531,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
71,456 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Amuay Bay
216,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
99,451 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—4 cks, Napier
OX—18 bbls, C M Loeb, Rhoades, Porto Alegre
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Mombasa
GINGER ROOT—91 bgs, Murwal Inc, London
GLUE—50 bgs, C B Hewitt, Rotterdam
STOCK—104 bls, Havana
GRAPHITE—700 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
2,094 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
1,250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
GYPSUM—250 bgs, Hamill & Gillespie, Liverpool
10,279 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,650 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
396 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—3 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Halifax
HOOFMEAL—1,051 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
HOOF, HORN MEAL—100 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Fortaleza
HYDRAZINE SULPHATE—25 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
ILMENITE SAND—9,800 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam
KAOLIN—62 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
134 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
194 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—10 cs, Arista Shipping Co, Genoa
LEATHERMEAL—500 bgs, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—40 cs, Ungerer & Co, Messina
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 cs, W J Bush & Co, St Johns
LIVERMEAL—448 bgs, Napier
LOCUST BEAN—9 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
GUM—100 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
4,182 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
MACE—5 cs, Wm E Martin Co, Macassar
15 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
27 cs, Chase National Bank, Macassar
13 cs, C T Wilson, Macassar
41 cs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—1,540 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
SULPHATE—14 cks, A M Goldstein, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
2,300 bls, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—11 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
172 cs, World Commerce Corp, Rio de Janeiro
1,111 cs, Jerome International Corp, Santos
MERCURY OXIDE, RED—3 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, London
MILK POWDER—200 crts, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, M E Franks, Rotterdam
584 bgs, Berg Hedstrom Co, Gothenburg
MUSTARD SEED—127 bgs, Chas Gulden, Inc, San Antonio
MYROBALANS—6,398 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—656 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, London
NIGER SEED—554 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Massawa
NUTMEGS—67 bgs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
OCOTEA CYBARUM OIL—30 dms, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—293 cs, Irving Trust Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—53 dms, Asaro Bros, Palermo
150 dms, A Corrao Corp, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—288 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
PAPAIN—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
42 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, George Fuchs, Penang
4 dms, Belewan Deli
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,800 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
500 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, A Harris, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
4 bgs, Minning Trading Corp, London
192 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Kozhikode
400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kozhikode
80 bgs, J Beriage & Co, Kozhikode
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Kozhikode
80 bgs, A C Israel, Kozhikode
180 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Cochin
960 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
840 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
720 bgs, Alleppey
WHITE—15 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, Cointreau Ltd, London
PETITGRAIN OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—215,686 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
320,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
291,196 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
207,383 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
93,798 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
102,853 bbls, California Refining Co, Las Piedras
202,852 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
123,425 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—177 cks, Fallek Products Co, Naples
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Chas T Wilson Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Transocean Commerce, Inc, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—27 cs, American Luco Flex, Inc, Havre
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,181 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
1,700 tons, Hamburg
FERRICYANIDE—60 kgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—730 dms, Ch Hardy, Inc, Havre
PSYLLIUM SEED—262 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
1,090 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
128 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—625 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
219 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
150 bls, Peter O Hoffman, Dares Salaam
86 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mombasa
535 bls, Brown Bros, Dares Salaam
59 bls, First National, Minneapolis
75 bls, Mellon National Pittsburgh, Dares Salaam
123 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
POWDER—400 dms, Barclays Bank, Dares Salaam
PYRIDIN—26 dms, J E Fox & Co, Rotterdam
QUASSIA CHIPS—190 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—3 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
RESORCINOL—3 dms, R L Evans Development Corp, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—278 bgs, National Starch Products Inc, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—1,294 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Kohsichang
171 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kohsichang
565 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Kohsichang
300 bgs, C H Timm, Kohsichang
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Kohsichang
850 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Schwab Bros, Kohsichang
550 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
170 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Kohsichang
800 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
400 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
50 cs, Tuck High & Co, Tandjong Priok
1,050 bgs, Kohsichang
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—450 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colonial Commercial Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
70 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
610 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
890 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—699 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI WAX—100 crtns, Glasgow
SULPHUR—2,000 bgs, Industrial Chemical Co, Buenaventura
TAMARIND—100 bbls, H J Heinz Co, St Johns
TANKAGE—2,775 bgs, Buenos Aires
TANNIC ACID—20 kgs, Barr Shipping Co, London
TANTALITE ORE—27 bgs, Wm H Muller & Co, Rio de Janeiro
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Bangkok
1,300 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
922 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—100 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TEAFLUFF—104 chts, Maywood Chemical Works, London
TEAWASTE—16 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
80 chts, Maywood Chemical Works, London
THYME LEAVES—83 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseilles
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, London
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, El Salvador
TRAGACANTH GUM—328 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
83 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Rotterdam
372 bgs, Nawi Noonoo, Rotterdam
137 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Hamburg
140 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—291 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—600 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
128 bgs, C Czarinkow Ltd, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
UREA—273 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseilles
WATTLE EXTRACT — 2,170 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products Co, Mombasa
2,137 bgs, M S Kattenhoorn & Co, Mombasa
541 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,480 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, London
WOLFRAM ORE—406 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
7 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Callao
1,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Arica
WOOL GREASE—52 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
7 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
26 dms, Botany Mills Inc, Melbourne
YERBA MATE—100 cs, Joseph Victori Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC CHLORIDE—150 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Genoa

Baltimore

ALCOHOL, LAURIC—16 dms, American Alcolac Corp, Havre
BONEFLOUR—1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
BONEMEAL—2,756 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Calcutta
MANGANESE ORE—1,850 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
800 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Calcutta
1,000 tons, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Calcutta
MANGROVE BARK—3,512 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,246 bgs, H J Schulter, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BISULPHITE—210 kgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa

Boston

MYROBALANS—444 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
SPERM OIL—113 dms, Bunge Corp, Cristobal
TRAGACANTH GUM, POWDER—10 bgs, Delou, Inc, London

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 bls, The Avia Co, Kobe
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Liverpool
CASTOR BEANS—284 bgs, Bank of California National Association, Corinto
411 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—100 bls, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Kobe
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, Western Vegetable Oils Co, Nasipit
350 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Iloilo
150 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Siain
150 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Cebu
750 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Dumaguete
500 long tons, The American Trust Co, Legaspi
CAKE—2,500 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Cartagena
884 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Barranquilla
2,100 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Manila
MEAL—600 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
SALT—150 dms, Warren Southwest, Inc, Gothenburg
SEAWEED—58 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, Corinto
339 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
400 bgs, The Bank of California National Association, Corinto
125 bgs, The Pacific National Bank of San Francisco, Corinto
68 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Champerico
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Getz Brothers & Co, Yokohama
ZINC SULPHATE—67 bbls, Warren Southwest, Inc, Gothenburg

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—500 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
1,800 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
UREA—2,500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, London
790 bgs, W M Stone & Co, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—6,880 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
600 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lourenco Marques
851 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
BONE PHOSPHATE—4,480 bgs, Chas Page Co, Newport
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
CHINA CLAY—5,600 bgs, Fowey
GYPSUM—6,266 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—800 tons, Watson Geach Co, Coquimbo
MENTHOL—68 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MOLASSES—1,765,349 gals, Publicker Co, Tarafa
943,519 gls, Publicker Co, Matanzas
1,916,650 gals, Publicker Co, Nuevitas
1,966,568 gals, Publicker Co, Nanapla
PETROLEUM CRUDE—320,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
208,608 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena al Ahmadi
121,572 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
958,142 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,733 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,379 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
238,246 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
121,684 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,916 bbls, The Texas Co, Tocopilla
168,141 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon

San Francisco

CASSIA—50 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hong Kong
CHILLIES—100 bls, D Hecht & Co, Kobe
105 bgs, M S Cowen & Co, Kobe
COPRA—500 tons, Vegetable Oilseeds, Manila
500 tons, Pangi Gassan
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
CAKE—313 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—179 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—4,210 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
DILLSEED—80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, E F Ten Eyck, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—684 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
634 tons, Almaren Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
2,362 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Moltustranda
2,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
1,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Callao
OLIVE OIL—151 dms, A Giurlani & Co, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,893 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Hamburg
100 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
330 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Hamburg
350 bls, E H Appelby & Co, Bremen
750 bls, H V Nootbarr & Co, Bremen
750 bls, E Dunwoody & Co, Bremen
2,750 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen
500 bls, Bank of California, Antwerp
1,500 bls, Antwerp
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, Bank of America, Rijeka
SESAME SEED—80 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
300 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
400 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Corinto
100 bgs, Lasterto Phillips Co, Corinto
MEAL—1,315 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, La Union
SODIUM BICARBONATE—298 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SUMAC POWDER—70 bgs, Naples
TUNG OIL—138 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Kobe
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Antwerp

Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline in Partial Operation

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Shreveport, La., has begun initial operations of its new thirty-inch pipeline as far north as the Ohio River, according to an announcement by R. H. Hargrove, president. Construction and testing of that section of the new line which extends from Kosciusko, Miss., to the Kentucky-Ohio crossing of the Ohio River has been completed and Texas Eastern now is delivering gas to the Appalachian area through connections with the Columbia Gas System. The remainder of the line, Mr. Hargrove stated, will be completed this summer.

Trade Briefs

Standard-Vacuum Oil Company has elected Harold Rabling a member of its board of directors.

Charles E. Bennett has been elected president of the American Gas Association to succeed the late George F. Mitchell.

Lawrence Spirer, former member of the tax department of S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., certified public accountants, has joined the executive staff of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., has awarded Canadian Bechtel, Ltd., a contract for the major portion of a $13,500,000 construction program at its Ioco refinery near Vancouver.

American Petroleum Institute and American Society of Mechanical Engineers has announced that the fifth edition (1951) of the "API-ASME Code for the Design, Construction and Repair of Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases" is now available.

Sulphur Int'l Shortage Seen Through 1953

—Continued from page 3

metric tons (metallic content), a rate approximately 100 percent above the monthly average for 1950. Further substantial increases are likely as additional long-term contracts come into force. Tungsten is likely, however, to be in short supply for the remainder of 1953 and for a further period thereafter.

Position of Zinc

Zinc—Since the beginning of 1952, the supply position of zinc has shown improvement and, for the year 1952, it is estimated that mine production will reach 2,120,000 metric tons and smelter production 1,970,000 metric tons, both of which are increases over 1951. The smelters of most countries are now believed to be working at or near capacity level. As a result, it can be expected that the zinc supply position will continue to improve and may be sufficient to meet restricted requirements later in the year.

In reporting the work of the sulphur committee, the IMC report devoted a chapter to problems surrounding this material in both production and conservation. The report estimated 1952 production of sulphur in the United States at approximately 5,100,000 long tons or about 100,000 tons under 1951 due to the exhaustion of some of the old domes. When the huge new dome in Louisiana comes into production next year, however, it is expected that total output will exceed the 1951 production, the report said.

Italian Sulphur Output

In Italy, the second largest producer (which does not use the Frasch method), the sulphur mines are still recovering from war damage. A program of development has been undertaken as a result of which it is hoped production may increase from 216,000 tons in 1951 to 245,000 in 1952; and a further increase is expected in 1953, it was stated.

Production of elemental sulphur in other countries is expected to show some increase, the report added. It discussed the recovery of sulphur from other sources, and the various efforts being undertaken to conserve supplies, as follows:—

"Recovery, especially from natural gas and from oil refineries, is a valuable method of obtaining sulphur as such. In North America, the sulphur recovered from natural gas and oil is expected to amount to 282,000 tons in 1952, as compared with 200,000 tons in 1951. In oil refineries in the United Kingdom and United Kingdom refineries overseas, it is hoped to recover about 12,000 tons in 1952 and 44,000 tons in 1953, as compared with 1,640 tons in 1951. Germany is recovering elemental sulphur from industrial gases and oil refineries. In 1950, this amounted to 30,000 tons, and in 1951 reached over 44,000 tons and is expected to show some slight increase in 1952.

Pyrites Developments

"Of the other main sulphur-bearing materials which can be used in place of elemental sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid, and for other purposes, pyrites is the most important. Free World production in 1952 is expected to be 4,711,000 tons (sulphur content), compared with 4,361,000 tons in 1951. The most significant increases in this field are likely to take place in the United States, Canada and Italy. There are long term possibilities in Australia and South America. However, it is anticipated that the production of pyrites will still be below requirements.

"Of the remining sulphur-bearing materials, the expected increases in smelter acid in the United States, of anhydrite in the United Kingdom, and gypsum in India, may also be mentioned. In addition, sulphur-bearing materials are being recovered increasingly from a number of industrial processes (e.g., smelter gases in Canada, coke-oven gases in the United Kingdom). In many cases the shortage of sulphur has stimulated its recovery from sources which formerly were considered too expensive to be worth while.

Conversion of Acid Plants

"It is clear that the production of native sulphur cannot keep pace with demand. It is, therefore, essential that wherever practicable existing plants producing sulphuric acid and sulphur dioxide should be converted from sulphur to other sulphur-bearing materials and that new plants should be based on those materials. As regards conversion, some progress has already been made, especially in the last year, and various countries have specific plans for encouraging conversion in the future. (Since generally speaking, other sulphur-bearing materials are more expensive than native sulphur, and the process of conversion costly, direct government encouragment is often necessary).

"Among such plans may be mentioned particularly those of Belgium, where by the conversion of production of acid to pyrites, a saving of about 17,000 tons of sulphur is expected in 1952; the United Kingdom, where, by similar conversion, a saving of 40,000 tons of sulphur is expected in 1952; and Switzerland, where, by the conversion of production of acid and sulphur dioxide to pyrites, a saving of 4,000 tons of sulphur is expected in 1952. In some other instances, conversion and/or the erection of new plants based on other sulphur-bearing materials are saving sulphur in the sense of avoiding new demands, but are not resulting in an actual decrease of requirements. Among these, the following examples may be quoted:—the United States, by conversion of existing acid-producing plants from sulphur to pyrites and by the erection of new pyrites-burning plants; Canada, by the erection of new plants to use pyrites, pyrrhotite, zinc concentrates, and oxygen flash roasting of nonferrous ores; India, by the erection of a new fertilizer plant to use gypsum.

Conservation Urged

"Since, however, total production of all sulphur-bearing materials is likely to fall short of demand, conversion from sulphur to other materials will not alone solve the problem. It is, therefore, necessary to economize in the use of sulphur-bearing materials, to use substitutes, and to control internal distribution to the greatest extent possible. Reports to the committee show that consumers are continually developing methods for saving sulphur and using substitutes, and this process must be encouraged as much as possible.

"Reports also show that internal distribution is generally controlled, directly or indirectly, by the government concerned."

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price changes in botanical drugs were more numerous last week and, with the exceptions of colchicum root, powdered Ceylon papain, and saw palmetto berriers, all changes were declines. Low volume of demand was a factor in the reductions. Also, new crop potentialities were an influence in the price declines in cascara sagrada and cocillana barks, blood and golden seal roots, clover tops, and lobelia leaves. Aromatic and condimental botanicals were very competitive and changes were declines except in clove, oregano and black pepper. The market index fell 4.2 points to 212.6, the lowest point to be reached since October, 1950.

It seemed as though lack of demand for botanic drugs was a greater influence than new crop potentialities in turning prices downward. The fact was that news from the domestic primary market was bearish on crop outlook. Very little collection has been possible to date because of wide spread and continuous rains. Collection of drugs rarely begins in general until the agricultural crops have been planted. Such crops cannot be planted in rainy weather, nor can they be planted without the labor of many who ultimately turn to drug collection for additional revenue. Until the 1952 crops are in, labor for drug collection will be scarce and scarcity of workers is usually apt to have a bearish effect on crop potentialities. Of course, the season is still young and if normal weather shall come to the domestic collection areas, there is plenty of time to get the agricultural crops planted and drug collection started in normal volume.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Peeling has not made much headway as yet. However, collectors in the Pacific Northwest have set buying prices about 2c. below those prevailing at the corresponding time last year. On spot, quotations were 2c. per pound lower at 35c. to 36c. per pound.

Cocillana—Inactivity in the market prevailed in a broad sense save that spot quotations were reduced to the basis of 13c. to 15c. per pound in one quarter during the past week. This is the season of the year when the bark to be consumed next Fall and Winter is under negotiation with primary market shippers.

Beans

Vanilla—Foreign Bourbon bean markets continued to display firm price views among the numerous exporters. Locally, the betterment in trade has given an improved feeling to the market although prices were sometimes subject to shading. Mexican beans were cheaper at $4 to $4.50 per pound for whole and $3.20 to $3.45 per pound, depending always on seller and quantity in demand. Bourbons ranged $2.75 to $3.25 as to quality and seller.

Berries

Saw Palmetto—After a long period of price inactivity, the market prices came to life last week. They were advanced to 32c. to 38c. per pound depending on quality and seller. The Federal government has taken over much land on which saw palmetto berries were collected, turning such areas into proving grounds. Collectors have to go much farther to get goods and offer smaller quantities only at a higher price. The fact seemed to be that a near-scarcity of the article existed.

Flowers

Chamomile—Quiet demand has taken its toll of price stability and during the past week Hungarian or Hungarian style flowers were reduced to the basis of 55c. to 65c. per pound.

Clover—The first sign suggesting anticipation of new crop goods appeared locally last week when quotations turned up as low as 45c. to 50c. per pound. Should the crop not materialize in the quantities expected, a reversal of price trend could easily result. The 45c. figure seemed in line with buying prices in force last September.

Gums

Benzoin—Not only has the quality of spot Sumatra benzoin improved materially but the price has become more favorable for consumer operations. The market last week ranged 38c. to 45c. per pound, depending mainly on seller but, also, to some extent on the quality of merchandise offered.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis—USP quality domestic leaves were held at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound for tested goods. Foreign leaves, when offered, might be had for somewhat less money but the high test of the domestic product gives it a substantial demand and price edge over imported material.

Laurel—Turkish leaves were a fraction cheaper at 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Other varieties held unchanged. None was in much demand during the past week.

Lobelia—Leaves were priced lower at 75c. to 76c. per pound last week and while there was not much stock available, there also was not much demand for the item during the period. Herb remained at 45c. to 50c. per pound but had a fairly easy undertone.

Marjoram—Bohemian material was reduced to 21c. to 22c. per pound and Chilean goods were also shaded to 22½c. to 23c. French remained steady at 24c. to 25c.

Oregano—Mexican material was advanced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound and Italian was also higher at 18½c. to 19c., these changes indicating a moderate gain in interest and steadier prices at the origins.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves were shaded to 57c. to 58c. per pound when inquiries developed but the usual asking price appeared to be 58c. Other varieties of sage failed to change in price. None was in much demand.

Miscellaneous

Dragons Blood—Reeds were priced more favorably at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound and most suppliers were disposed to meet

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Colchicum root, 3c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, Ceylon, 50c. per lb.
Saw palmetto berries, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Blood root, 8c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada bark, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 5c. per lb.
Clover tops, red, 25c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 2c. per lb.
Dragon's blood reeds, 20c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, spot, 1c. per lb.
shipment, 2½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, shipment, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, spot, 1½c. per lb.
shipment, 1c. per lb.
Golden seal root, NF, tested, 15c. per lb.
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, 2c. per lb.
Lobelia leaves, 10c. per lb.
Tamarinds, W. I., 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, ½c. per lb.
China, Canton-Kwangsi rolls, ¼c. per lb.
Honan-Yunnan rolls, unscraped, 2c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, 3c. per lb.
Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, 1c. per lb.
Montana, brown, new crop, 7/20c. per lb.
oriental, new crop, 7/20c. per lb.
yellow, new crop, 7/20c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 15c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Czech, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¾c. per lb.
Turkish, ¾c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 15c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 50c. per lb.
cuts, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
212.6	216.8	220.6	181.9	229.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 25

New York

Cassia, 589 packages: filthy.
Marjoram, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, distillation, 462 bags: filthy.
Oregano, 46 bales, 147 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 160 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 22 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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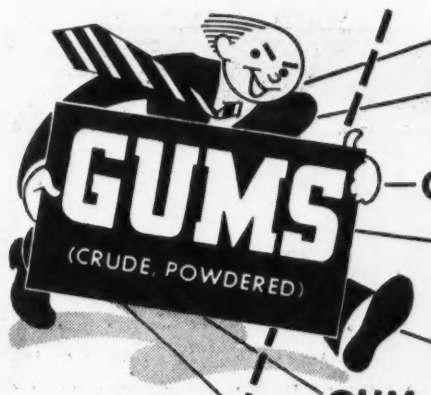

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competition when it developed in a rather dull spot market.

Papain—Ceylon powder of good quality was priced lowest at $5.50 per pound and upwards of $6 was asked according to material offered and the seller thereof. African powder held very steady at $6.45 to $7.50.

Tamarind — Recent additions to spot stocks of West Indian material eased the spot market and brought local offerings at 11c. to 12c. per pound into being.

Roots

Blood—Although the primary market reaction to new crop root was still in the formative stage, the spot showed a weakened position when quotations came out on the basis of 60c. to 61c. per pound. There were few takers, buyers being inclined to remain aloof pending further developments.

Colchicum—Prices were higher at 45c. per pound and the spread in sellers' price ideas reached as high as 60c. The higher minimum level indicated absorption of root recently available at 42c.

Echinacea—So far as could be learned, no stocks existed on spot or in the primary market. Furthermore, it will be next Fall before new crop collection may give an idea as to the extent to which this root will be available for 1952-1953 consumption.

Goldenseal—For strictly NF quality root, $3.25 to $3.30 per pound was the lower quotation named on fully tested and authenticated material. Powder was down to $3.55 to $3.60. Fur dealers offering unassayed root were reported willing to take business as low as $3. Weakness incident to poor demand had been current for a long time.

Ipecac—Prices failed to decline further. One quarter declared that substantial quantities of low test root had appeared recently in both primary and spot market offerings.

Senega—Most local sellers reported an absence of new crop prices from the origin. Meanwhile, it was possible to buy old crop around $2 per pound.

Seeds

Anise — Only Turkish material developed price change; it became cheaper at 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Caraway—Competition in a dull market caused a drop in quotations to the basis of 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound.

Coriander—Czech seed was shaded to 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Argentine and Moroccan seed failed to change.

Mustard — Growers of brown, yellow and oriental seed in Montana lowered their contract prices for new crop material to be available in September-October. Brown and oriental were quoted 6.65c. per pound, f.o.b. source, and brown was named at 9.65c., also at the source. Dutch yellow was shaded to 10c. to 10½c. Other varieties lacked change.

Poppy—All prices were reduced in a dull, competitive market. New quotations were:—Argentine and Czech seeds, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; Dutch seed, 13¼c. to 13½c.; Polish and Turkish seed, 12¼c. to 12½c.

Sesame—Hulled Nicaraguan seed was down to 21½c. to 22c. per pound and natural seed from the same origin was cheaper at 14c. to 14¾c.

Spices

Cassia—Price unsettlement reappeared on spot. Batavia longstick was shaded to 15c. to 16c. per pound. Canton-Kwangsi rolls were off at 18½c. to 19c. and broken material was fractionally lower at 17c. to 17½c. Unscraped Honan-Yunnan rolls were down to 24c. to 25c. All medium Saigon became 27c. to 28c. and broken material could be had at 24c. to 25c. The call was small.

Cinnamon—Competition was more active and prices were reduced to the basis of 24c. to 24½c. per pound.

Clove—High replacement cost and lack of ample spot stocks caused a further rise in local quotations. Madagascars ended the week higher at 86c. to 86½c. per pound and Zanzibars became 89c. to 90c.

Ginger—Prices continued to shift as the market strove to find a firm ground. Spot African was shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound and root on a May-June steamer was available at the same price level. No.

—Continued on page 89

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Changes in price in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets were all on the down side last week, with reductions noted in geranium, lemongrass and sassafras oils. These changes brought the weekly index down 1.3 points, to establish a figure of 200.2.

Spot stocks of abies siberica oil held high enough to accommodate consumers despite the fact that there had not been any replacements recently. Anise oil displayed a rather strong tone. Lack of sufficient replacements has placed stocks in a fairly short position and as a result, prices have shown considerable firmness. The tightening in this oil, it was reported, has led to a greater interest in anethol, which is both plentiful and reasonable. Apricot kernel oil continued in a good position as far as supply was concerned.

Not much activity was reported in bay oil. Buying interest was about comparable. There was not much of it on this market and not much at the source. Tightness prevailed in bergamot oil, and the small amounts that were being offered at the source were not helping the overall supply picture very much.

Cananga oil, although priced at much higher levels than those of eighteen months ago, was still unchanged and, because of its price, it was said that consumers were not showing a great amount of interest in it. Cassia oil continued strong, largely because complete replacements were not possible at all times. Cedarleaf oil distillation has been retarded, it was said, since producers hope that this will bring about a more favorable price situation. Clove oil continued strong, mostly because of the difficulties in replacement. There was an interest in copaiba oil but it was of a moderate nature. No great activity was expected in eucalyptus oil during the summer months. With the summer weather coming on and bringing with it the usual demand for soft drinks, there was more interest being shown in such oils as lemon, orange, grapefruit and lime.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 10c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 5c. per lb.
natural, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
200.2	201.5	194.5	132.7	222.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica — Although there have been no replacements of this Russian oil in recent months, the spot stocks remained large enough to take care of all the needs of consumers. Prices continued to be favorable to the buyer at $3.35 to $4.25 per pound. A very light interest was displayed by users.

Anise—There was a rather strong tone to this market. Stocks have been growing shorter for lack of replacement and prices have shown a good deal of firmness. The minimum quotation remained at $1.70 per pound, but the majority of offers were priced higher at $1.80 to $2.20 per pound. The tightening of this oil has led to a greater interest in anethol, which was plentiful and quite a bit more reasonable in price.

Apricot Kernel—A good supply of this oil was to be had on the spot market and the situation was untroubled. Prices ranged from 48c. to 70c. per pound, although some occasional offers were made below the minimum quotation.

Bay—Quotations continued on the low side that had characterized this market for some time during the recent past. The lack of activity and buying interest prevailed. There was not much of the material available on this market and there was only a limited amount of it reported available from the source. The NF Puerto Rican, 50-55 percent, held at $1.55 to $2.20, while the 55-60 percent continued unchanged at $1.65 to $2.30. West Indian prices also maintained their previous level. The 50-55 percent was posted at $1.55 to $2.10.

Bergamot — There were some small amounts of this material being offered from the point of origin, but they were still not great enough to help the overall picture of supply, which had continued in a tight spot for many months. It was said that this oil was considerably above a favorable level at current asking prices. The artificial continued at $2.90 to $5.25 and the natural, NF, Italian, remained at $15.75 to $16.50.

Bois de Rose—The Brazilian material showed no change in the price posting, holding at $4.20 to $4.70 a pound. There was some weakness in the price structure, it was pointed out, although the material was still thought to be above a favorable level at the current going price. Several months ago there were excessive quantities of this material on the market, but since then most of them have been used up and a more level situation of supply prevailed.

Cananga—There had been an easing in the price of this oil during the previous week, but as of last week it was continuing at recently established levels and there appeared to be no signs of immediate change. The item was still priced at levels that were much higher than they had been some eighteen months ago and for that reason consumers were not showing a great amount of interest in it.

Caraway—The NF held unchanged at $4 to $4.75 last week and while it was said that there was some weakness in it, although the price was still not low enough to induce consumers to do any heavy purchasing.

Cassia — Strength continued in the market for this material, since it was not easy to obtain enough for complete replacement at all times. The price of the USP was unchanged at $4.95 to $6.25.

Cedarleaf—This was one of the oils on which distillation has been retarded, it was reported, as producers hope that this will bring about a price situation more favorable to them. The price held unchanged at $2.25 to $3.50.

Citronella—A favorable purchasing position was said to feature the market for this material. Demand continued at good levels and there was sufficient of the item available to accommodate the customer requirements without too much effort. Ceylon held at 66c. to $1.10; Java continued at $1.10 to $1.90 and Java-type was a 60c. to $1.10.

Clove—Strength continued in the market for this material, largely because of the replacement difficulties. The USP held at $5 to $5.75 per pound.

Copaiba—Supply was adequate for the present market. Purchasers were showing some interest but it was largely of a moderate nature. Although it had gone down in price during the previous week, there were no changes during the past five business days and the listing stood at $2.40 to $4.25.

Coriander—Replacements were still not an easy thing to come by and for that reason the market continued to show the strength that had been evident lately. The USP was quoted at $23.50 to $28.50 per pound.

Cumin—A little weakness was apparent in the price of this item, although the price was still high enough to cause consumers to forego any heavy purchasing at this time.

Eucalyptus—The summer promised no great activity in the market for this material. At present stocks moved rather sluggishly. Agreeable prices have been offered by Australian sources. The NF, rectified, 80-85 percent, stood at $1.10 to $1.50 and the 70-75 percent was continued at $1 to $1.40.

Geranium—Algerian came down $1 a pound, making the low of the range posting $15.50, although the high side held unchanged at $26. The Bourbon showed no change from its previous price of $17 to $24.50.

Ginger—The price of the spice was lower and that made it possible for the producers of the oil to sell it at $16.50 to $19 per pound.

Grapefruit — Purchasers were showing their usual seasonal interest in this oil, since the warm weather was approaching and that meant a greater use for it in soft drinks. There was not much of the oil either here or in the country, however. Prices were maintained at $2.25 to $2.60.

Juniper Berry—The steadiness that has prevailed in the market for this material for a long time continued last week. Supply, both here and at the point of origin, continued up to the requirements of the consuming industry. Shipping prices were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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said to be attractive and there were no changes in the postings on the New York market. The NF was quoted at $2.45 to $4.00 and the twice rectified remained unchanged at $3.60 to $7.

Lavender—Stability reigned in the spot market. Supply was ample and the demand was called moderate. The replacement market, it was pointed out, showed a more than ordinary amount of strength.

Lemon—Demand continued at a fairly steady level for the California material. There had been no recent signs of easing. The price held at $5.85 to $6. Messina was steady at $5.85 to $8.20 and terpeneless continued at $32 to $75.

Lemongrass — A 10c. reduction was noted on the low side of the range for this item last week, establishing that figure at $1.50. The high side held unchanged at $2.25. Interest continued fairly active and material was available in sufficient amounts to present no particular problem to purchasers.

Lime—The time of year was fast approaching when the consumption of this oil would be at its highest. There were only limited amounts of it available on the spot market and it would still be some time before the new crop oil came in. Prices showed no inclination to change during the week. Distilled, Mexican, was quoted at $7.35 to $8.25. Distilled West Indian held at $7.50 to $8.50. Expressed, West Indian, stood at $7.50 to $9.50 and terpeneless showed no change from the recent price of $45 to $65.

Orange—Demand was fairly good right now, and there were signs that it would increase with the coming of warmer weather and the demand from the manufacturers of soft drinks. There were no changes reported in the quotations. Sweet, distilled, stood at 85c. to $1.10. California was at $1.75 to $2.75. Florida was at $1.75 to $2.25. Messina continued at $4 to $5.85 and West Indian at $2.75 to $3.25 The sesquiterpeneless remained at $175 to $180.

Patchouli—Demand was reported to have increased somewhat recently. There was some strength said to be evident in the prices at the source, although a softness prevailed in the spot market. During the previous week prices were reduced somewhat, although last week there were no changes reported.

Pennyroyal—Spot demand was not at a particularly high point. There was enough of it around to accommodate the consumers without pinch. The source had been reported offering good amounts of the item at prices the trade in New York considered favorable.

Peppermint—Demand was not great, but stocks were strong enough to take care of any of it that there was without any trouble. Sufficient stocks are reported available to handle the requirements of consumers until the time of the next crop, which will come in towards the end of the summer. The natural continued unchanged at $7.25 to $7.85, and the redistilled, USP, was still at $7.75 to $8.30.

Sassafras—A 5c. reduction was noted in the artificial and a 20c. reduction in the natural last week. This put the price of the artificial at 60c. to 95c. and the natural at $1.80 to $2.20.

Snakeroot—There was not much available, but, on the other hand, there was not much demand. Prices were unchanged at $31 to $40 a pound. Sellers on the New York market have reported that there has been a considerable rise in prices recently.

Spearmint—The low side of the price range for the USP was unchanged last week at $7.50, but the high side showed an increase of 15c., establishing it at $8.30.

Spruce—Supply was not available in any great quantities. The higher costs of labor at the source have strengthened the replacement costs and some dealers here considered it pretty high at the present time. Prices were unchanged at $2.20 to $3.15 per pound.

Wormwood—It was not an easy matter to obtain replacements of this oil and there was still not a great amount of information that could be obtained on the prospects for the next crop. The demand was at a sluggish level and supply was not available in any great amounts. There were no changes in the price structure. The item stood at $6 to $7.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone — There existed a comfortable supply of this material and all orders could be filled without trouble. Production was steady and stocks well maintained. The market price was unchanged at $1.35 to $1.85 per pound.

Anethol—Continuing to be steady, this material was offered at $1.30 to $1.60 per pound. It enjoyed a fairly good demand from consumers who were seeking it in place of the higher priced anise oil. Stocks of the natural oil have been dwindling and replacements were virtually unobtainable. This led observers to believe that the future may bring greater interest in the aromatic.

Benzophenone—This market was without special feature. There was an ample supply available and a fairly steady demand which was readily met. No change occurred in the price range, which stood at $1.40 to $1.70 per pound.

Citral — The easy market position of lemongrass oil has made for a comfortable supply situation of this derivative. Stocks were plentiful at prices of $4.25 to $4.75 per pound. There was a moderately good interest shown by consumers.

Citronellol—Following the reduction in price made in the previous week, this material continued to display a great deal of softness. There were large quantities to be had on the spot market and production was greatly eased by the availability of low priced citronella oil. Quotations were made at $2.15 to $2.30 per pound.

Geraniol—Like all other citronella oil derivatives, this material remained very easy during the past week, after a sharp price decline the previous week. The market was quite favorable to the consumer and promised to remain so for a time to come. Buying interest was rather good and stocks were large enough to cover all inquiries with ease.

Linalool—This has continued to be a very firm market. Prices have been unchanged for a number of months at a level which was not unfavorable. The cost of production was rather steady because of the rigid export price of bois de rose oil in Brazil. A good sized supply

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was built up earlier in the year when large quantities of oil were brought to market and stocks were adequate to cover all needs.

Nerolin — Production of this aromatic chemical has been steady and a good supply existed. There was a normal amount of buying interest shown in the material and market quotations remained quite stable at $2.25 to $2.65 per pound.

Paracresol Methylether—Quietly steady, this material was readily obtainable from producers who maintained a steady rate of production. Mild interest was indicated by users, according to the trade, and a steady price range of $2.40 to $2.70 per pound was quoted.

Phenylethyl Acetate — There was a rather good supply of this material available to consumer as manufacturers were able to produce all that was needed without any difficulty. Quotations ranged from $1.50 to $1.90 per pound, but there were reports of some lots being sold below that level.

Yara Yara—No problem existed with regard to the supply of this material during the past week as has been true for the past several months. Production was steady and the demand average. Market quotations remained stable at $2.25 to $2.65 per pound.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 86

3 Jamaica to arrive on an April-May steamer stood at 23c.—which is the official floor price in the island. Split Nigerian root on spot was down to 14½c. to 15c. and an April shipment was offered at 13c. to 13½c.

Pepper—Trading in black pepper came to life last midweek and sales which started at $1.12 were followed by business done at $1.16 per pound, at which time some holders asked as high as $1.20. April shipment went up to $1.14; May shipment, $1.12; June shipment, $1.08; and trading in July shipment took place at $1.05. Early in the week, the contrast between apathy on spot and strength in India was pronounced. The revival buying seemed related to the conviction that April shipments from India will be relatively light; estimated ran between 300 and 500 tons. It was odd at times to contrast the unwillingness of Indian farmers to shade prices with the unwillingness of spot sellers to trade in excess of needs actually in sight. There seemed to be a danger of a spot pinch in the last part of May or early in July, this being based on the alleged small April exports from India. White pepper was down to $1.70.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.20; May shipment, $1.15; June shipment, $1.12; July shipment, no prices.

Philippines Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Off in Jan.-March

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines during January-March, 1952, of 161,301 and 20,520 long tons, respectively (193,872 tons in copra equivalent) represent a decrease of about 2 percent from shipments in the corresponding quarter of 1951. The United States continued as the largest buyer, but the United States proportion dropped from 60 percent last year (January-March) to 44 percent this year. European shipments increased from approximately 28 percent to 35 percent.

March exports of 43,725 tons of copra went to the following countries:—The United States—25,074 tons (Atlantic 619, Gulf 3,065, Pacific 21,390); Canada—3,250; Colombia—fifty; Belgium—2,600; Italy—2,700; Netherlands—1,900; Norway—1,500; Spain—sixty-eight; Sweden—1,500; Japan—2,083; Israel—1,500; Jamaica—1,000; and Panama Canal Zone—500. Coconut oil shipments totaling 7,036 tons went to:—United States—4,801 tons; Italy—274; other Europe—962; Australia—184; South Africa—503; and Malaya—312 tons.

Continental Oil to Erect Recovery Unit in Wyoming

Continental Oil Company has announced plans for the construction of a $1,750,000 gasoline recovery and gas repressuring plant in the Sussex oil field in Johnson County, Wyo. L. F. McCullom, president, said construction will get under way late this summer. He added that the completed plant will enable Continental Oil to recover more than 1,000,000 barrels additional oil during a twenty-year period through the repressuring method of injecting gas back into the area's producing reservoirs. It will also make available for sale about 13,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas and will recover approximately 300,000 barrels of natural gasoline from the compression of natural gas.

Trade Briefs

Francois de Laire, director of Fabriques de Laire, has been awarded the French Legion of Honor for distinguished service to industry.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh for the study of fungi resistance to wood preservatives.

R. G. Bullock has returned to his post as manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of Chase Bag Company after a year with the National Production Authority's containers and packaging division.

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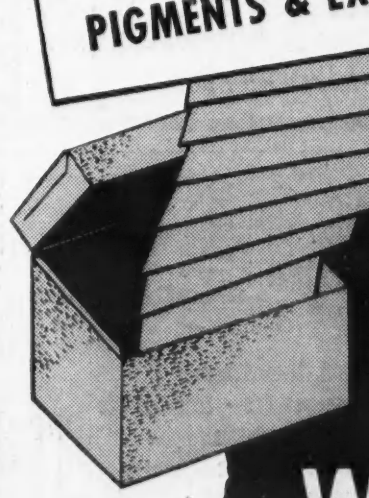

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Protective Coatings Materials

Two easings in the price of lead metal last week brought with them reductions in lead pigments as well as leaded zinc oxides. Antimony oxide moved lower as a result of the lowering of the price of antimony metal. Argentine casein also moved downwards. One grade of orange shellac took a downward turn in price.

Barium chromate was not moving at a particularly high rate. Supply, however, was up to any consumer wants. There was still no evidence of any special spring pickup in the demand for dry colors. Their movement continued reasonably good and the supply was suffcient for the market. Earth colors were a little slower on sales, with a good part of this attributed to the bad weather that had been encountered in some parts of the country recently and which had held down the movement of shelf goods.

There was no particular change noted in the market for the natural gums. Spottiness prevailed in the demand. Consumer inventories appeared to be low and material was generally wanted for immediate shipment. Supply in this country was not large, although it was approximately adequate for current requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Antimony oxide, 5c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, .014c. per lb.
red, .018c. per lb.
white, basic carbonate, .016c. per lb.
basic silicate, .009c. per lb.
basic sulphate, .014c. per lb.
Litharge, .019c. per lb.
Orange mineral, .018c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, .009c. per lb.
leaded, 50%, .0085c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
212.5	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste, Powder, Flake—Shipments in 1951, according to information from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 24,770,000 pounds, compared to 22,459,000 pounds for the previous year. The total for 1949 was 14,476,000 and for 1948 it was 16,954,000 pounds.

Following is a 1951 breakdown of shipments:—

January	2,382,000
February	2,026,000
March	2,295,000
April	1,877,000
May	2,011,000
June	2,099,000
July	1,768,000
August	1,898,000
September	1,868,000
October	1,942,000
November	2,170,000
December	2,434,000

Antimony Oxide—The recent reduction in antimony metal was reflected in a reduction in the price of the oxide last week. A 5c. per pound decrease was noted in the oxide, making it 39½c. in carloads and 40½c. in less than carloads. Comments on demand for the oxide ran from "modest" to "not too bad, although spotty." Supply was adequate for the requirements of the market. Recently there had been a good deal of English oxide coming into this country, priced under the American product. The reduction last week, it was pointed out, put the American oxide in a favorable competitive position on price with the English material.

Barium Chromate—Demand was not running at any great levels and supply was high enough to take care of any consumer wants. The price stood at 30c. a pound.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production and shipments in March decreased 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively, below February. Stocks continued to build up, with an increase of 23,000,000 pounds over February. Contact exports in February were 33 percent lower than the January daily average.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1952	94,090,000	53,372,000	147,462,000
Feb., 1952	90,686,000	50,802,000	141,488,000
Mar., 1951	80,714,000	55,716,000	136,430,000
Jan.-Mar., 1952	281,004,000	157,479,000	438,483,000
Jan.-Mar., 1951	225,975,000	159,804,000	385,779,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1952	83,995,000	40,316,000	124,311,000
Feb., 1952	85,952,000	39,151,000	125,103,000
Mar., 1951	78,398,000	58,895,000	137,293,000
Jan.-Mar., 1952	254,486,000	124,181,000	378,667,000
Jan.-Mar., 1951	223,940,000	156,703,000	380,643,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1952	108,100,000	155,401,000	263,501,000
Feb., 1952	98,005,000	142,345,000	240,350,000
Mar., 1951	23,886,000	68,415,000	92,301,000
Jan.-Mar., 1952	108,100,000	155,401,000	263,501,000
Jan.-Mar., 1951	23,886,000	68,415,000	92,301,000

[1] Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1952	[2]	[2]	[2]
Feb., 1952	9,993,000	12,316,000	22,309,000
Mar., 1951	12,655,000	26,536,000	39,191,000
Jan.-Mar., 1952	20,699,000	31,901,000	52,600,000
Jan.-Mar., 1951	28,742,000	44,785,000	73,527,000

[1] From Dept. of Commerce.
[2] Not available.

The Federal Republic of Germany is attempting to increase the usefulness of white carbon black for the rubber industry, as this chemical can be produced easily from domestic raw materials, according to a report from the Department of Commerce. The Rubber Industry Association organized a special committee in October, 1949, which has been investigating ways of increasing the dispersion of white carbon black particles during vulcanization. The material can now be used only for soft rubber goods and smaller tires. About 600 metric tons are being made monthly for domestic use and 100 tons for export.

Cobalt Oxide—Production in February amounted to 53,800 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared to 56,450 pounds in the preceding month. Shipments in February were 29,375 pounds and in January they were 43,550 pounds. Stocks at the end of February amounted to 68,315 pounds, as opposed to 43,890 pounds in January.

Dry Colors—Demand was keeping up at the reasonably good levels of the recent past, although there was no evidence of any special spring pickup. Supply was ample for consumer requirements and prices were holding at their previously established levels.

Earth Colors—Demand was said to be a little slower, but still not bad. Part of the reason, at least, was the bad weather that had been encountered in some parts of the country, which was responsible for holding down the movement of shelf goods. Supply was high enough to accommodate the market comfortably and there were no changes in the price structure.

Lead, Blue, Basic Sulphate—A reduction of .014c. was effected last week as a result of the lowering of pig lead. This made the price .1775c. in carloads and .1875c. in less than carloads.

Lead, Red—This material was reduced .018c. per pound last week, making the listing for the 95 percent .1975c. in carloads and .2075c. in less than carloads. The 97 percent became .20c. in carloads and 21c. in less than carloads. New prices of the 98 percent were established at 20¼c. in carloads and 21¼c. in less than carloads.

Lead, White—Basic carbonate was reduced .016c. a pound last week, making the listings .1850c. in carloads and .1950c. in less than carloads.

Basic silicate showed a .009c. reduction on the low side of the range. The new listings became .1625c. to .2125c. in carloads and .1725c. to 2225c. in less than carloads.

Basic sulphate took a downward turn of .014c. a pound. The new posting became .1775c. in carloads and .1875c. in less than carloads.

Litharge—The commercial, powdered, material showed the effects of the lead reduction last week. It went down .019c. a pound, making the postings .1875c. in carloads and .1975c. in less than carloads.

Orange, Mineral—The new price in less carloads became .2310c. last week. This was a reduction of .018c. and was brought about by the reduction in the price of lead metal.

Tungstated Pigments—OPS will allow producers to advance their prices 55c. per pound, effective May 10. Some weeks ago these materials went up in price, with government permission. The latest permit by the pricing authorities was given to bring the price of the products in line with higher costs of raw materials.

Zinc Oxide, Leaded—The reduction in lead metal last week had its effect on the prices of this material. The 35 percent was reduced .009c. per pound, establishing it at .1740c. in carloads and .1840c. in less than carloads. The 50 percent was reduced .0085c. making the new price .1750c. in carloads and .1850c. in less than carloads.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Veins of this material have been found at Madimba in the Belgian Congo and also on the Bangu and in south-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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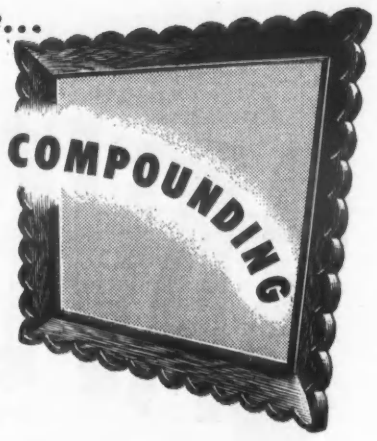

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CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G Schabel Co.
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LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
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PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
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ern Katanga. The material occurs with copper desposits in Katanga and Moyan-Congo. This information is from Department of Commerce sources.

Synthetic Resins

A manufacturer will operate in Israel as an authorized United States Corporation, according to the Department of Commerce. The company is also associated with manufacturers in the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, and France. The company will do extrusion and compression molding and its products will include industrial piping, polyvinyl-chloride film and sheeting, coated fabrics, and polyethylene and vinyl film. Other branches of plastics manufacture may be undertaken later.

A $500,000 plant to produce urea-formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde resins for the plywood and paper industries has been erected at Ste. Therese, Quebec, Canada. Operations were scheduled to begin in March or April, 1952, according to information received from the Department of Commerce.

Scientists at Chalmers Technical University, Goteborg, Sweden, have produced a plastic film which is said to restore old glass. Experiments are being made to utilize it to preserve documents, textiles, sculptures, and buildings. However, a number of problems have to be solved and no definite results have been reached on these additional applications, according to reports from foreign sources.

Natural Resins

The demand for gums continued last week at about the same levels that had been noted in the recent past. There was still a spottiness to it, with some days showing a good turnover, only to be followed by days in which business was sluggish. Consumers appeared to be low on inventory, since most of the purchasing was for small amounts and material most of the time was wanted for immediate shipment.

Supply in this country was not large, although it was adequate for the present market. The availability of material at

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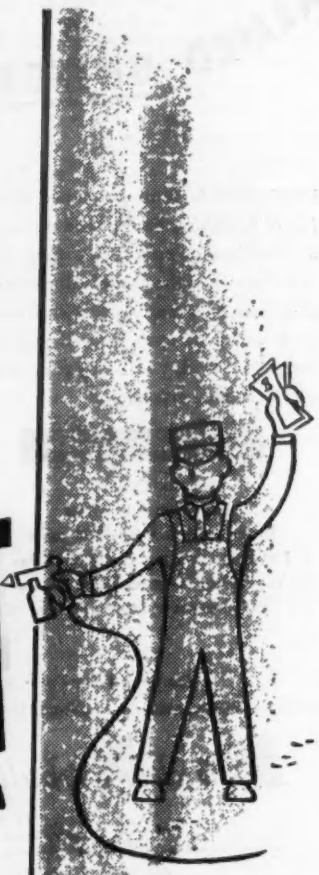

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the source was said to be reasonably good and there were no particular troubles being encountered in shipping, aside from the fact that some of the ships were making more stops these days and it was, therefore, taking somewhat longer to land material here. A better tone to inquiry had been noted recently and it was thought that the prospects for the future looked a little better.

Shellac—Lemon No. 1 was ½c. lower last week but other grades were unchanged. Demand on the New York market was moderate and the India market was easier.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material was lower by ¼c. last week, but domestic and rennet held to their previous listings.

Demand for Argentine continued at pretty much unchanged levels. One source stated that it was possible that in a month or two all consumers would be in at the same time for material. Consumer inventories were thought to be low at present. It was not possible to tell whether there would be further reductions in price in Argentina, althought one source considered this more than a possibility. Stocks in the Argentine right now were reported to be large.

Demand for domestic was pretty fair. It was reviving somewhat, although there was still some spottiness i it. It was not big but the tone of consumer interest was much improved. Supply was sufficient for the market.

Cobalt Driers — February output, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 554,707 pounds, as against 722,660 pounds for the preceding month. Shipments in the month of February totaled 561,746 pounds, while in January they came to 600,370 pounds. Stocks at the end of February stood at 881,099 pounds, as against 888,138 pounds at the end of January.

Glue—A large Swiss chemical company is considering the eventual establishment of a glue plant in Newfoundland, Canada, in addition to the one it operates at Montreal. The plant would serve a prestboard factory to be erected near St. John's, according to information from the Department of Commerce.

Naval Stores

Following is a review of activities in naval stores. The Department of Agriculture showed sales of 2,040 drums of gum rosin and an 8,000-gallon tankcar of gum turpentine.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
F	...	...	7.60*	...	...
G	...	...	7.60*	...	...
H	...	...	7.60*	...	...
I	...	...	7.60*	...	...
K	...	...	7.60*	...	...
M	7.50*	7.40*	7.60*	7.50*	...
N	...	...	7.60*	...	...
WG	7.22†	7.22†	7.49*	7.55*	...
WW, X	7.65‡	7.66½*	7.61*	7.60*	7.58*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	...	385	292	...	...
Shipments	2.320	...	...	100	...
Stocks	8.772	9.157	9.449	9.349	9.349

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N, $8.50; WG, $8.55; WW, X, $8.65.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.52½†	...	.526†	...	.527†

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	166	470	128	28	502
Shipments	310	159	101	132	128
Stocks	2.665	2.976	3.003	2.899	3.415

New York, Thursday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l., 72c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.48†	.49†	.49†	.49†	.49†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags.

Army Plans New Paint Qualified Products List

The Ordnance Corps has announced plans to establish a qualified products list on military specification MIL-E-11857, enamel, synthetic, semi-gloss, which supersedes US Army specification 3-174, enamel, synthetic, semi-gloss. Information regarding correct procedure for submission of test samples may be obtained by contacting the Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., attention the paint and chemical laboratory.

Monsanto Names Goss Agent

Goss Coated Fabrics Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed west coast distributor of "Ultron" vinyl film, Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass., has announced. R. C. Evans, assistant general sales manager of Monsanto's plastics division, said the arrangement with Goss for "Ultron" distribution in California, Oregon and Washington was the result of expanded interest on the coast and increased production at Springfield.

American-Marietta Assigns Buell to New Research Post

Louis K. Buell has rejoined American-Marietta Company, Chicago, as chief chemist in charge of research and development in the new coatings division. Mr. Buell will concentrate principally upon the improvement, production and application of roll coat finishes capable of withstanding severe mechanical forming. A completely equipped laboratory for Mr. Buell and his staff is being set up in Kankakee, Ill.

Trade Briefs

Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J., has named Graham H. Rothweiler audit and collection manager.

Tremco Manufacturing Company, 8701 Kinsman road, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a brochure, "Solving Roof Problems," which is available on request to the company.

Mason T. Rogers, recently packaging and merchandising director of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, has opened a general merchandising consulting office in Cambridge, Mass.

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1. Quality Combining the properties of both white lead and zinc oxide
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Today, the Horse Head line of leaded zinc oxides continues to provide you with those same advantages, backed by 70 years of production experience.
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unusually permanent
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DIOCTYL ADIPATE
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DIHEXYL PHTHALATE
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Dow Appoints Tuennermann New Plant Production Supt.

Eric P. Tuennermann, formerly of the plastics planning and engineering department, has been named production superintendent of the Dow Chemical Company's new "Styron" (Dow polystyrene) plant at Allyn's Point, Conn. He succeeds Dr. J. Lloyd McCurdy who will become plant manager of a similar installation at Torrance, Calif., where construction is expected to begin this fall.

A. T. Look, formerly coordinator of raw materials and plastics production, has been named superintendent of vinyl chloride and "Saran" plasticizers at Dow's Midland, Mich. plant. Kenneth G. Harding will succeed Mr. Look.

A. A. Butterworth has been appointed supervisor of plastics sales for Dow's Philadelphia office. John B. Rutherford will replace Mr. Butterworth as plastic molding powders salesman for the Philadelphia area.

Western New York Paint Technicians Meet Tonight

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet tonight at the 40 & 8 Club, 891 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Guest speaker will be John C. Moore, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, who will discuss "Activities of the Scine Scientific Section" and will present slides on case history studies made throughout the country on "Why Paint Need Not Peel." Officers of the organization will also be elected at this meeting.

Hercules Publishes Lacquers Leaflet

A guide to specification lacquers for finishing military items is available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The first section of the leaflet enables suppliers of finishes to find out what kind of lacquer finishing material is being called for when all they have is a specification number. In the second section of the leaflet, the permissible or appropriate specification numbers are grouped according to use. In this section specification numbers for finishing such items as vehicles, aircraft, ammunition and components, furniture, and containers are included.

Buffalo Paint Club Elects Officers at May 12 Meeting

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association meeting will hold its final meeting of the season May 12 at the Sheraton hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. The meeting will be marked by the election of new officers. Guest speaker will be Victor B. Wylegala, Children's Court judge, who will discuss "Juvenile Delinquency and the Problems of Youth." Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., with dinner following shortly thereafter.

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What's more, additional major advantages, such as easier handling, greater formulation flexibility, shorter cooking times, consistent uniformity and excellent color stability, make Emersol 9305 and 9315 the choice over ordinary fatty acids and their respective natural oils.
Send for samples today . . . and check these plus features in your own formulations. Remember, there are none better!
*EMERSOL patented process for solvent separation of fatty acids.
EMERSOL 9305 and 9315 give you plus features!
These outstanding Fatty acids produce alkyds which dry like linseed but with a color retention similar to cotton or soya.
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Product	Titer °C	Iodine Value WIJS	Color Gardner	Acid Value	Linoleic	Linolenic	Oleic	Saturated
Emersol 9305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	138	3	195	54%	2%	41%	3%
Emersol 9315 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	155	3	196	62%	6%	29%	3%

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Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles.

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Pitts. Coke Sales Manager

John L. Frothingham has been named sales manager of the coal chemicals division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. Mr. Frothingham will be located in the company's home office in Pittsburgh, Pa. Prior to joining Pittsburgh Coke, he was engaged in the operation of his own businesses, Frozen Food Services, Inc., and the Vulcan Chemical Manufacturing Company, both of which were located in Alabama. Previous to this, he had been associated with E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co. as a nitrator operator and with the Clinton Laboratories where he was shift supervisor of plutonium processing.

Cleveland Paint Technicians Elect New Officers May 8

The annual election meeting of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held in the Statler hotel on May 8. The slate chosen by the nominating committee is as follows:—

President, H. R. Allison, Gibson-Homans Company; vice-president, Guy E. Bartholomew, jr., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; secretary, A. C. Mueller, of the company of that name, and treasurer, Norman G. Schabel, of the Norman G. Schabel Company.

Nominated for the executive committee are Paul M. Clark, Harrison Paint & Varnish Company; F. W. Porter, Sherwin-Williams Company, and R. B. Simpson, The Glidden Company.

Nuodex Still in Operation

A new stainless steel vacuum still, recently placed in operation in the Elizabeth, N. J., plant of Nuodex Products Company, will more than double the company's production rate of distilled naphthenic and other organic acids. According to Nuodex, the new still improves the purity and uniformity of acids refined by removing contamination and minimizing color and odor. Also, in times of tight supply of some raw acids, it is said to permit the use of more available acids, yet produce a refined product of excellent quality.

Harwick Opens New Plant

Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, opened its new plant for public inspection recently. Rebuilt after a disastrous fire on May 1 of last year, the new unit contains a complete products control laboratory, a tank farm with 60,000-gallon storage capacity, and additional warehouse space. Cost of the reconstruction was fixed at approximately $300,000. More than 1,000 representative of rubber, plastics and chemical firms attended the reopening celebration.

Croda Names Agent

Croda, Inc., New York, has appointed Kurt F. Neulinger sales representative for New York and New Jersey, including the metropolitan area. He will represent Croda in its sales of lanolin and allied products to the trade. Mr. Neulinger was sales agent in Czechoslovakia for Croda's English associate, Croda, Ltd., from 1945 to 1948 and subsequently served in the export department of the English concern.

Sherwin-Williams Appoints

Richard A. Moore, supervisor of the Sherwin-Williams Company Development Laboratory in Chicago, has been named director of the Chicago technical Service department of the paint manufacturing company. Mr. Moore has been associated with Sherwin-Williams since 1939.

New York Paint Technicians Present 8 Pa Vac Awards

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club honored eight of its members last week by presenting them with Pa Vac awards for contributions to the paint and varnish industry, and to the welfare of the club. Those honored were:—

A. O. Allen, Vita Var Corporation, Newark, N.J.; R. D. Bonney, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N.J.; E. J. Cole, Manufacturers Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; F. M. Damitz, National Varnished Products Corporation, Woodbridge, N.J.; R. H. Everett, M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York; W. J. Greco, Socony Paint Products Company, Metuchen, N.J.; H. J. Payne, American Cyanamid Company, New York, and F. G. Schleicher, W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, Long Island City, N.Y.

Trade Briefs

Daniel P. Moynihan, jr., has joined Pierce & Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., as assistant treasurer.

United Laboratories, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, has introduced a new one-coat masonry paint, "Mason-Coat No. 310."

ALBATOL

ALBATOL 300
USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
Caulking compounds

LIGHT COLORED PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS OF TALL OIL

ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks

ALBATOL
MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties

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Protect Your Products
in TRANSIT—in STORAGE
with J&L STEEL PAILS and DRUMS

J&L STEEL

We can provide all types of Closures, Finishes and Decorations

Heavy-duty ICC Drums

Light-gage Drums
55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100-lb. Grease Drums

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered materials

Steel Pails for Foods, Chemicals, Oils—
1-10 gal. capacities

Left: Representative samples of J&L's complete line of steel shipping pails showing (top to bottom) the ring seal, closed head and lug covers.

The sturdy construction of J&L Steel Pails and Drums is your assurance of safe shipment of your products.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sharp advance of peanut oil was the feature of the oils and fats market last week. Prices were lifted 1¾ cents per pound as a result of reports that the government would materially reduce weekly peanut releases for crushing purposes during the balance of the season. This brought out an active demand and caused producers to limit offerings. Cottonseed oil was firmer as offers of crude were scarce and the market was higher fractionally. Corn and soybean oils also were advanced. Price index advanced 2.2 points.

Crude coconut oil was slightly higher, with the firmer copra. Trading was reported fair here and on the Pacific coast.

Tallow and grease developed an easier tone after advancing fractionally under some short covering for export. Offerings increased and the advance was erased. Trading was fairly active at the decline with soapers taking moderate quantities.

Linseed oil continued unsettled and while asking prices were without change, trading was reported at drastic price concessions for tankcar quantities. Other drying oils also were unsteady, except tung oil which was well held at current quotations for nearby and later delivery. Refined fish oil remained weak and inactive. Interest in new crop menhaden oil continued slow. Domestic castor oil was quiet and unchanged, while shipments from Brazil were weak with quotations merely nominal. Palm oil on spot was steady and quotations lifted fractionally.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, lauric, 90 percent, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Grease, choice, white, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, Pac. coast, ⅝c. per lb.
N. Y., ¾c. per lb.
corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.
cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.
palm, ¼c. per lb.
peanut, crude, 1¾c. per lb.
refined, 1¾c. per lb.
soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, capric, ¾c. per lb.
caprylic, ¾c. per lb.
cottonseed, fatty, ½c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., 1c. per lb.
coconut, ref., ¾c. per lb.
mustardseed, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., 2c. per lb.
carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 4, 1951
120.1	117.9	124.8	117.3	217.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil was firmer late in the week under reduced selling pressure and short covering. The technical position was improved and weakness in allied markets was ignored. Tenders on May oil totaled 162 contracts and were absorbed by the trade and speculators. Trade interest also were active buyers of May and July delivery. Open interest was further reduced to about 7,500 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil was higher and maintained at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley. Sales took place at 10½c., Texas.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in March was indicated at 1,768 tankcars by the Census Bureau, against 1,958 in February and 1,219 in March last year. Consumption during the first eight months of the season (August-March) amounted to 14,979 tankcars, compared with 14,379 for the same period last year. Visible supply at end of March was estimated at 13,395 tankcars, against 6,604, March 31, last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	522	13.28	12.55	13.28S
July	827	13.61	12.99	13.61S
September	680	13.87	13.31	13.87S
October	516	14.00	13.50	14.00S
December	495	14.11	13.72	14.11S
January	1	13.80	13.80	14.00N
March	23	14.22	13.92	14.18@14.20
1953				
May	1	14.30	14.30	14.24@14.40

Total sales, 3,065 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil for May shipment was 10½c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil was sold at 9c., same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals remain steady. Offers continued light, with demand spotty.

Linseed Oil

Trading in raw linseed oil was more active, but sales took place at marked price concessions for tankcars and in some instances at 1c. below open quotations. Late in the period, sellers showed less inclination to meet drastic low bids but quotations could still be shaded more than ½c. per pound. Raw oil was merely nominal at 16.40c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. Withdrawals of oil against contracts was fairly active, the volume taken was well below this time last year.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on April 1 amounted to 20,338,000 bushels, the smallest for this date in four years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These stocks were about three-fourths as large as the 26,667,000 bushels on hand a year earlier and two-thirds as large as the April 1, 1950, of 31,232,000 bushels. Flaxseed stocks were 29,366,000 bushels on April 1, 1949, and 18,612,000 bushels in 1948. These are the only other years for which comparable data are available. Indicated disappearance of flaxseed during the July, 1951-March, 1952, period was 25,751,000 bushels, about one-sixth less than during the same period of the 1950-51 marketing season. The quantity processed for oil during the past nine months period is reported by the Bureau of the Census at 24,097,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Demand for raw linseed oil remained quiet, with new business restricted largely to nearby needs by trade nearing exhaustion of contracts. Overall volume was far from impressive. There was a further drop in contract balances and smaller trade was expected to do some additional buying shortly, depending upon price developments. Forward coverage was poor. Crushers held asking prices on raw linseed oil steady at 15.5c. to 15.7c per pound, in tankcars, zone 1, but actual sales were being made under these levels. Shipping specifications held light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	9,840,000	10,860,000
Since Sept. 1	279,660,000	351,400,000

Flaxseed—Market remained steady under limited offerings. Demand fairly active.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed was in good demand at the lower-priced levels last week but very little seed was being offered from first hands. Crushers and merchandisers were paying 2c. a bushel or more higher over the quoted bids. Purchases in the spot market totaled 23 cars and only about 300 bushels on a trucklot basis, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 14 cars and 25,000 bushels in trucklots. Cash prices weakened in sympathy with futures. There was considerable liquidation of May contracts by speculative longs. The open interest in the May future was down to 850,000 bushels after having been as high as 2,000,000 bushels at one time earlier this year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week.	244,800	215,900	5,100	57,800
Since Sept. 1	19,998,100	23,823,600	4,090,900	4,673,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Trading was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change for all grades.

Coconut—Crude was unchanged, with

Cottonseed Crush: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during March, 1952, and February, 1952, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	March	February
	Tons	
Receipts	55,150	*163,359
Crushed	432,902	*545,314
Stocks at mills	801,752	*1,179,504

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	143,727,000	*176,041,000
Stocks at mills	85,916,000	*98,948,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	136,955,000	164,076,000
Factory and whse. stocks.	414,276,000	*383,410,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	201,182	*253,208
Stocks at mills	47,336	*56,176

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	99,628	*125,007
Stocks at mills	36,325	*44,948

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	139,569	*173,758
Stocks at mills	256,261	*237,921

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: March

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during March and February, 1952, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	March	February
	Tons	
Receipts	444,554	*629,553
Crushed	646,200	*673,695
Stocks at mills	1,281,248	*1,482,894

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	218,381,000	222,247,000
Stocks at mills	109,645,000	110,673,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	183,469,000	180,626,000
Factory and whse. stocks	109,839,000	103,120,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	494,712	*525,048
Stocks at mills	53,988	*46,702

* Revised.

trading reported at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 8¾c. New York basis. Later offerings were raised ¼c.

Copra — Shipments were higher and quoted nomnially at $122.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported spotty.

Corn—Market was steadier and crude was lifted to 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, an increase of ½c. for the week. Refined oil was held at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Trading was confined to an occasional tankcar for immediate requirements. Tankcars were quoted at 14½c. per pound, New York basis.

Oiticica—This market was a dull and nominal affair. Buying interest was slow. Refined was quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York. Drums ranged from 25½c. to 26c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Small lots were moved for actual needs at quotations, ranging from $2.10 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot, according to quality and quantity. Interest in foots was slight and limited quantities on spot were quoted at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums.

Palm — Market was firmer and spot stocks were raised ¼c. Clarified was quoted at 12c. per pound, drums, and 11c. per pound, sellers tankcars. Trading was reported light and spotty.

Peanut — Crude was stronger and up 1¾c. per pound. Sales were made up to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills. Offerings were scarcer and held at 14¼c. The government released peanuts for about 57 tankcars of oil last week. Refined also was firmer and advanced to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Business continued spotty. Market was stronger. Crude oil was sold at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May shipment and 9⅝c., July-September. Refined salad was raised to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in March totaled 3,564 tankcars, against 3,545 in February and 4,016 in March last year. Consumption from October through March totaled 19,718 tankcars, compared with 21,028 during the same period last year. Visible supply of crude oil at the end of March was estimated at 11,194 tankcars, against 12,245 in February and 12,634 end of March last year.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	81	9.05	8.90	9.20@ 9.35
July	47	9.50	9.20	9.53@ 9.60
September	59	9.77	9.28	9.77S
October	15	9.75	9.55	9.85A
December	4	9.95	9.75	9.90B

Total sales, 206 contracts.

Tung — While trading was light, the market remained firm. Tankcars were closely held at 39¾c. per pound, New York, nearby delivery. Sales took place at this figure. June-July delivery was quoted at 39½c. Drums ranged from 41¼c. to 41¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier and early fractional advance was not sustained, prices closing unchanged for the week, with the exception of choice white. Trading was reported fair at the lower levels. Offerings were more liberal at the decline. Choice white was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yel-

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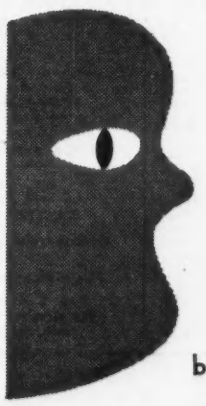
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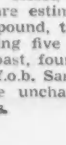

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low, 4c.; house, 3⅞c., and brown, 3½c., same basis.

Lard — Trading was spotty at lower levels. Futures reached new lows for the season. Cash lard was nominal and easier at 10⅝c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Early advances were not maintained and the prices closed ⅛c. per pound lower for the week. Trading was more active as soapers took moderate quantities at the decline. Fancy was sold 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and extra at 5¼c. Special was quoted at 5c. and No. 1, 4¼c., same basis.

Margarine Output: March

Margarine production totaled 96,762,000 pounds in March, compared with 114,051,000 pounds in February, and 91,137,000 pounds, March, last year, according to the Census Bureau.

	March	
	Uncolored	Colored
Stocks, beginning of mo.[1]	3,024,000	15,099,000
Production	13,647,000	83,115,000
Shipments	13,796,000	85,888,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	2,875,000	12,326,000
Production by type of package[2]		
One pound—		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	5,165,000	80,477,000
Bags (plastic)	4,348,000	.....
Bulk—		
Pats or chips	.....	1,153,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	4,135,000	1,521,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of March were 24,951,000 pounds and 21,655,000 pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Production of Oleomargarine: Cumulative Monthly and Annual Totals

	Uncolored	Colored
1952—3 mos. (Jan.-March)	45,247,000	293,711,000
1951—3 mos. (Jan.-March)	79,375,000	205,037,000
1951 annual production	211,104,000	825,237,000
1950 annual production	437,402,000	499,643,000
1949 annual production	684,516,000	177,246,000

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported at a standstill. Tanners continued out of the market and some producers have stopped offering for shipment to await higher prices. Shipments were merely nominal at 9c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, with buyers ideas well below this figure. Interest in spot stocks also was inactive and nominal quotations ranged from 11c. to 11½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Quiet demand and liberal offerings kept refined grades unsettled and carlots were available at discounts. Light cold pressed was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars New York delivery and alkali refined at 1c. more. Crude menhaden was nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore for immediate and forward shipment and 5c. Gulf points. Interest in crude also was inactive.

Los Angeles.—Offerings continued light with demand only fair to moderate. Crude tuna oil was available at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, tankcars, with refined quoted 7.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego. Although the Canadian herring fishing season closed several weeks ago, crude oil stocks are estimated at 25 to 30 cars, quoted 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle. Of the remaining five cars of crude sardine oil left on the coast, four moved last week at 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Menhaden oil quotations were unchanged at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Trading in animal fatty acid was reported light and spotty. Higher cost of tallow created a steadier tone in red oil, stearic and tallow fatty acids, though quotations of these materials were unchanged. Vegetable fatty continued unsettled and lower prices were announced for cottonseed and soybean fatty acids, while coconut fatty acid was unchanged. Cottonseed declined ½c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcars and soybean ¾c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcars. Capric and Caprylic acid were reduced ¾c. to 34¾c. to 36c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity. Lauric acid 60 percent was unchanged, while 90 percent was raised 1c. to 25¾c. to 27c., per pound drums, as to quantity.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The limited trading on cottonseed meal hardly enough to establish a market. Oil mills simply have sold their production, and the few cars sold have come from feed mixers who over-bought their needs. Resale cars are usually running $3 to $4 per ton over mills ceiling prices, which includes markups of different types.

Linseed Meal—Trading light at ceilings. Offerings also were scarce. Market firm.

Minneapolis.—There were no general offerings of linseed meal the past week and prices remained entirely nominal at the recently-revised ceilings. Some trade observers said it was doubtful whether the good demand would hold in view of the ideal weather conditions and greening pastures. Some small business was reported done at ceilings for May-June shipment, subject to any further advance in ceiling or market prices. Crushers continued to quoted extracted linseed meal at $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; and expeller meal at $71.50 to $72 a ton, bulk. Jobbers' prices were: an average of $76 per ton, sacked, Minneapolis, on extracted linseed meal, and $79.50 a ton, sacked, for expeller meal.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	11,460,000	15,300,000
Since Sept. 1	402,420,000	640,200,000

Peanut Feed—This market continued firm, with trading active. Old process forty-five percent sold readily at $89 basis Georgia and Alabama mill points, May through August shipment. Solvent process peanut feed was $1 to $2 per ton less. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 2,800 tons of feed. Mills are pessimistic about any large amounts for crushing during the next several weeks.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate needs. Crude African was easier, off 2c. per pound, and offered at 47c. to 49c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to quantity. Refined grades were inactive and unchanged.

Carnauba—Business continued light and confined to immediate needs. While shipments from Brazil were reported firm, the local market continued dull and easy. No. 3 crude was quoted at 91c. to 93c. per pound and refined at 95c. to 97c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. No. 1 yellow was maintained at $1.20 to $1.21 per pound, and No. 2, $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, according to quantity.